



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES



SECOND SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

Volume IV (Nos. 1 to 8).

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 23rd July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to inform the House that the Hon. the Minister for Industries is not keeping good health. Therefore, all questions pertaining to his Department on to-day's agenda will be taken up tomorrow."

Assignment of lands in Allur-Nizampatam, Guntur district.

* 181 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received any communication from the District Collector of Guntur offering suggestions with respect to the assignment of lands in Allur-Nizampatam block (disafforested for the purpose); and ..

(b) what steps the Government propose to take upon those suggestions?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The Collector has been asked to give higher priority to the landless poor including the Harijans in the matter of grant of these lands and to give the political sufferers only whatever land remains, provided they are entitled to the assignment under the stricter conditions recently imposed in respect of grant of land to political sufferers."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"In view of the revised policy of the Government and the recent statement and promise made by the Hon. the Chief Minister on the floor of the House and in view also of the recommendations of the Collector of Guntur, will the Government cancel the orders granting 823 acres of land to political sufferers in that area, as the orders have not yet been executed and as the lands in question are already in the possession of the local landless poor?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I think the hon. Member refers to the order dated 30th December 1950. If it is so, I want to inform him that that order is not in force now."

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SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Suppose a Harijan, a political sufferer, a landless poor person and an ex-serviceman apply for land at one and the same time. May I know who will get the highest priority? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The highest priority goes to the landless poor, and the Harijan is supposed to be included in the category of landless poor persons."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Arising out of the question put by the hon. Member who preceded me, may I know the policy of the Government with regard to the grant of lands to political sufferers? May I also know whether there are any political sufferers now in this State? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I think there should be some political sufferers in the State now. On the question of policy, the first preference goes to the landless poor and then come the political sufferers and the ex-servicemen respectively."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Is it not a fact that the revised policy of the Hon. the Chief Minister enjoins that political sufferers should not trespass on lands already in the possession of others? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Political sufferers do not ordinarily trespass on other's lands."

Cold storage plants in the Andhra area.

* 183 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON (on behalf of Sri P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to erect cold storage plants in the Andhra area;

(b) whether there was a proposal before the Government to erect one at Kakinada; and

(c) if so, what is the stage at which the proposal stands?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) to (c) There was a proposal by the Fisheries Department to acquire a 70-ton capacity cold store at Visakhapatnam, but this was dropped since the plant in question was considered to be too big for that area for profitable utilization. There is another proposal by the Fisheries Department to instal two units of ice factory-cum-cold storage plants on the East Coast under the Technical Co-operation Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America. The question whether a plant could be erected at Kakinada will be examined when the proposals are finalized."

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DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Are the Government going to have any plants for the preservation of food that is wasted during the glut period? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The plants which I have referred to are meant for fish. If there should be a glut in the market in respect of other foodstuffs, and if they require to be kept in cold storage and there is enough room for the purpose, the matter will be considered.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Although the question relates to Andhra, may I ask what the idea of the Government is in the matter of installing such plants in other parts of the State? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ There is a proposal for installing three plants, one on the West Coast and two on the East Coast. One of the latter two is likely to be in the Andhra area.”

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—“ Is there any proposal before the Government to have refrigerators for the purpose of moving perishable food from one area to another where there is no food? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ May I know who will be managing such a plant, if one is installed in Kakinada and also what work have the Americans to do with it? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I expect the Fisheries Department will be managing the plant. What the Americans have to do is, under the Technical Co-operation Agreement entered into by the Government of India with the American Government, the latter should help increase the quantity of marine fishery products now available to the consumers.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture was pleased to state that in three places cold storage plants would be installed, one on the West Coast and two on the East Coast of which one might be in Andhra area. May I know whether the third one is proposed to be installed in the Madras City and if so, may I inform the Hon. Minister that there is already one cold storage plant in the City managed by the Corporation of Madras? Since another plant in the City will be superfluous, may I suggest that the new plant may be installed in the coastal area of Tamil Nad, where one may be really necessary? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Yes, Sir. It will be located at a place where it is most needed and most suitable.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that the proposals for the installation of the cold storage plant in the Andhra Desa are getting finalized. May I know the approximate time that will be taken by the Government for the finalization of the proposals? ”

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, I said they were being considered. I cannot tell exactly how long it will take to finalize them."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether canning does not come under preservation of food and if so, will the Government consider the question of reviving the canning factory at Beypore? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" A separate question may be put."

Construction of a bridge at Chetwai, Ponnani taluk.

* 184 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state : whether the Government proposed to construct a bridge at Chetwai in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The proposal is under consideration."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, it is understood that Rs. 7 lakhs were collected by P.C.C. Societies in Ponnani taluk over and above the scheduled price of rice that was supplied, of course by mistake, and that amount has been taken over by the Government with the promise to construct the bridge. Therefore, will the Government take up the issue immediately and do the needful? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, it was thought that the bridge would cost Rs. 13½ lakhs but now as the bridge is proposed to be constructed at the estuary of the river, it is estimated that it would cost much more. Detailed report and estimates of costs have been called for. After these are received, formal sanction will be accorded for the construction of the bridge."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether there are proposals to construct any other bridge in Malabar? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" A separate question may be put."

Number of persons thrown out of employment in South Kanara on the introduction of Prohibition.

* 185 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state how many persons have been thrown out of employment in South Kanara district after 1st October 1947 as a result of the extension of the Prohibition Act?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine persons were thrown out of employment in South Kanara on the introduction of Prohibition. A majority of the ex-tappers are now employed in tapping sweet toddy for the manufacture of jaggery and the rest are employed in other avocations as agricultural labourers, etc."

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SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" Sir, may I know whether the figure given by the Hon. Minister refers only to tappers, or tappers and their dependants? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Sir, it refers to tappers only."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, may I know the total number of unemployed tappers in the State? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" A separate question may be put."

SRI N. N. SUVARNA :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, whether the jaggery societies are languishing for want of business? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Notice, Sir."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, will it not be desirable for the Government to collect statistics of persons thrown out of employment consequent on the introduction of Prohibition, not only of tappers but also others connected with the trade? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" The matter will be considered, Sir."

SRI Y. MANJAYYA SHETTY :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to grant lands to the landless tappers, on a priority basis, putting them in the place of political sufferers? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Sir, that question must be put to another Hon. Minister."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The Hon. Minister gave a figure. 9,000 and odd, as showing the number of people thrown out of employment due to the introduction of Prohibition. Does this figure include toddy contractors and their dependants or does it include only toddy tappers? Is it a fact that some of those who were thrown out of employment due to the introduction of Prohibition, are now employed in illicit distillation? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not allow the second part of the question."

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Sir, the figure given refers only to ex-tappers."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister informed us that some of these ex-tappers are employed as agricultural labourers and that some others are employed in the manufacture of jaggery. In view of the fact that there is already a great pressure on land and forcing the ex-tappers to work in the fields as agricultural labourers will create greater difficulties, will the Government consider the question of finding alternative employment for these ex-tappers? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—" Yes, Sir. Government are trying their best to find other occupations for these ex-tappers."

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SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“Sir, may I ask the Government to furnish this House with information regarding the steps taken by the Government to provide employment for these ex-toddy tappers?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDAR :—“I want notice, Sir.”

District Board, Guntur.

* 187 Q.—**SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the District Board, Guntur, has got debts amounting to several lakhs of rupees, and as a result the employees and contractors of the District Board are not regularly paid; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) The present outstanding debt of the Guntur District Board is Rs. 4.5 lakhs. The employees of the District Board are being paid regularly. The outstanding balance to contractors is Rs. 2.72 lakhs.

“(b) The present cash balance of the District Board is Rs. 3.9 lakhs. The District Board has been asked to settle the claims of the contractors promptly.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“Are the Government aware, Sir, that the salaries of teachers for the month of March could be paid only in the first week of July?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Sir, anyhow the salaries are paid. (Laughter.)”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“తమకు డబ్బు లేదనే కారణంతోటి, హిందీ విద్యార్థులను డిప్రీవు జూర్డు స్కూల్స్ లో రద్దు చేస్తారని నవర్ష మెంటుకు తెలుసునా. అందుకు నవర్ష మెంటు ఇప్పుడు ఏమి చేయబోతున్నారు?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“A separate question may be put to the Hon. the Minister for Education.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“Sir, may I know the source from which this sum was borrowed and for what purpose?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Sir, there was no loan outstanding against the District Board till the end of 1950-51. In 1951-52 an advance of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned to the District Board to enable it to meet expenditure on road works in progress both under Public Works Road and village road programmes, the advance being repayable in 10 equal instalments of Rs. 50,000 each. The District Board has since paid one instalment and the balance outstanding is Rupees 4,50,000.”

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Has the attention of Government been drawn to the report on local administration for 1949 regarding the unsatisfactory nature of the administration of the Guntur District Board and if so, what steps have the Government taken in the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Sir, besides Guntur, several other District Boards are involved in debts. May I ask the Hon. Minister to investigate into those cases also? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ A separate question may be put.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ From the answer of the Hon. Minister it appears that the debt incurred by the Guntur District Board was more or less for purposes of election roads. Are election debts binding upon District Boards? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ It was for road works, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I pass on to the next question. The Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue will reply.” 10-50 a.m.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ On a point of order, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Order, Order.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ On a point of order Sir,—Question No. 188—Land Revenue గురించి చెప్పిన ప్రశ్నకు ఆర ఘంట నేపు చర్చ కావాలని కోరుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is not a point of order. The hon. Member will resume his seat.”

Board of Revenue.

* 188 Q.—**SRI G. RAMA RAO** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to abolish the office of the Board of Revenue?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ There is no proposal to abolish the office of the Board of Revenue at present.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that a major part of the work of the Members of the Revenue Board and Revenue Divisional Officers is only in the nature of making recommendations to the Government and hence they are doing post office work? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, the Revenue Board does not do the business of a post office; the post office does the post office business; the Revenue Board does many things which, if the hon. Member wants, I will let him know.”

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SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the sanctioned strength of the Revenue Board and if there is any proposal to increase or reduce the number? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ There are at present five Members. The question of increasing or decreasing the number is not engaging the attention of the Government now.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ In view of the fact that a large number of Members here are expressing a desire that the expenditure on the Revenue Board should be minimized, will the Government constitute an Enquiry Committee to go into the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The whole question was gone into by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and they submitted certain recommendations and proposals regarding this matter; they are under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Does not the Revenue Board contain the accumulated wisdom of Collectors and experienced district officials which is helpful and useful to Government? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I wish the other hon. Members also realize what the hon. Member Mr. Balakrishnan has realized.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ What are the suggestions made by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It is a voluminous report and so, I cannot reply to this interpellation at question-time.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“ In view of the opinion expressed by the Hon. the Chief Minister about the necessity of retaining the Revenue Board which has also to look after the work of District Collectors, will the Government consider increasing the strength of the Revenue Board, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It will be considered when it is felt necessary. We will try to do with the present strength now.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ In view of the long delay and red-tapism in the Revenue Board, will the Government change the present procedure of its working? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The word ‘red-tapism’ is used in a very loose way. People are in a hurry no doubt. But things have to be done correctly. Hon. Members do not know the volume and nature of the records that are kept and have to be maintained on the revenue side in a central place in this State, and the Revenue Board is where we have the record of every field, who is in possession of it

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and its history. And there are many other departments on the revenue side which have to be looked after in the same way."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Was not the abolition of the Revenue Board one of the pet policies of the Congress? If so, why has it been given the go-by now? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" When there were Collectors of districts who were very senior and who thought very highly of themselves, this proposal was made. But such is not the case now."

Salur Panchayat Board.

* 189 Q.—SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the reason for converting the Salur Panchayat Board into a municipality;

(b) the action taken on the petitions submitted by the people of Salur requesting the Government to abolish the municipality;

(c) whether the Government will abolish the municipality at least now; and

(d) the action taken upon the charges levelled against the Special Officer of the municipality?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) A municipality was constituted for Salur as the town, being the taluk headquarters and an important commercial centre, was badly in need of better amenities.

" (b) As the main grievance of the people was that they were burdened with additional taxation, taxes were reduced. No other action was considered necessary, as a municipality was necessary in the interests of the town.

" (c) No.

" (d) The matter is under enquiry by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards."

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA :—" నా ప్రశ్నకు జవాబు తెలుగులో కోరుకున్నాను, Sir."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) నాలూరు తాలూకా headquarters అయినందువల్లను, మరియు అది ముఖ్య వ్యాపారస్థలమైనందు వల్లను అప్పటి కొన్ని వసతులు కావలసినందున, అది మునిసిపాలిటీ చేయబడెను. అయితే పన్నులు అధికంగా వేయబడినవని ప్రజలు కంప్లెంటు ప్రకటించుచుండగా, పన్నులు కూడా తగ్గించబడినవి.

" (c) లేదు.

" (d) Inspector of Local Boards విచారణచేస్తున్నారు."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, on what grounds this panchayat board was converted into a municipality? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ I have already answered this question, Sir.”

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA :—“ నాలుగు, బొబ్బిలి, పార్వతీపురం మునిసిపాలిటీలుగా మార్పుతారని చెప్పారు. కాని బొబ్బిలి, పార్వతీపురం మాత్రం ఎందుకు వదిలిపెట్టారు? అందుకు ఏమైనా రాజకీయ కారణములున్నవా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ నాకేమి తెలియదు. అయితే విచారించి చూస్తాను.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Sir, I want the English translation of the supplementary question and the answer.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Translation is not possible.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ What is the population of Salur, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The population of Salur is somewhere between 25,000 and 30,000.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ What is the basis on which this panchayat board was converted into a municipality? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ More amenities are required by the people. If the income is good and the town is growing, then it is converted into a municipality.”

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—“ Will the Government consider converting the other taluk headquarters also into municipalities on the same grounds? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ May I know, Sir, why Parvathipur and Bobbili were omitted even though it was notified that they also would be converted into municipalities and even though their income and population are greater than those of Salur? ”

• THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI V. P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ The Government have said that they have converted Salur Panchayat into a municipality so that more amenities could be provided. May I know what better amenities have been provided in the Salur Municipality for the last three years? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ When municipalities are newly constituted, usually a Special Officer is appointed to provide additional amenities consistent with the income of the municipality. In due course, I think the Salur Municipality will provide additional amenities.”

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Payment of the price of sugarcane in instalments.

* 191 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued orders to the effect that the price of sugarcane supplied to the sugar factories be paid in two instalments instead of one ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the second instalment would be paid six months after the delivery of cane, that is, by 31st October and if so, what is he basis for this order ; and

(c) whether the Government took into consideration the duration of the crushing season in the State at the time of passing the order?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) The Government of India and not this Government have issued the orders in question.

“(b) The last date by which the second instalment should be paid has been notified by the Central Government as 31st October 1952.

“(c) Does not arise as the Government of India issued the order.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“In view of the fact that the crushing season in the State of Madras commences from the month of November and lasts until April, have the Government of Madras urged upon the Central Government that Madras should be exempted from the operation of this order? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Yes, Sir.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“Most of the peasants in Vuyyur Sugar Factory area gave their sugarcane to the factory as early as 18th April 1952. May I know whether the Government will consider measures to pay their dues as early as possible? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“It is not the Madras Government but the concerned factory that has got to pay for the sugarcane supplied.”

SRI G. NAGABUSHANAM :—“What is the remedy if the amount is not paid in time, Sir? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“The cane-grower, who is the supplier, and the factory owners have entered into an agreement, which is binding on both the parties. It is up to them to enforce the agreement.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“The Hon. Minister has told us that it was the Government of India who issued this order. May I draw his attention to section 12 of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act in which it is said that the Government may, after consulting the advisory committee by notification, ask the owner of the factory to pay the price payable by him under this section? When such is the case, will the Hon. Minister explain how the Central Government issued this order? ”

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Till about the year 1950, this Government used to fix the price of sugarcane. Since 1950, the Government of India have taken over the powers under, I believe, the Sugar and Gur Control Order, so that they could fix the price of sugarcane on an All-India basis.”

* **SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—**“ Will the Government say when the representation was made to the Government of India, in this connexion? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Immediately after the Government of India issued their orders, this Government made the representation.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ It is clear from the answer of the Hon. Minister that the Centre have taken the powers of the Madras Government. May I know whether this Government have made representations to the Government of India that they should not be deprived of their powers in this manner? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Well, Sir, the Government of India have been fixing the price of sugarcane on an All-India basis only for the last two years.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ May I know, what was the reply of the Central Government to our representation? Did the Central Government take the views of any committee when they said that prices could be paid in two instalments? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, I want notice, Sir. For the former part, I shall say that we represented that since the end of our crushing season is about the 30th of June, it is necessary that payment for sugarcane should be made completely before the end of June. But the Government of India could not agree to it.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ There are a large number of small agriculturists who grow sugarcane and sell it to the factories. If the payment of the price of their sugarcane is postponed till October, it would work great hardship on these poor agriculturists. Will the Madras Government, therefore, make effective representation to the Centre to direct that payment should be completed at least before the end of June? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The hon. Member should realize that the month of June is over. July is partially over and we are entering into the month of August. I quite agree that the postponement of payment would cause great hardship to the agriculturists. Not only the small cultivators but even the big cultivators will be hit. The sugarcane growers have planted their sugarcane as early as April 1951. We have made representations to the Government of India that if payment is delayed till the end of October 1952, it will work untold hardship on the poor cultivator and he will not be able to carry on his cultivation for the next season.”

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ With regard to the fixation of price of sugarcane, may I know whether the recommendations of the Tariff Board in this regard are taken note of? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ It is the Government of India who do the job of fixing the price of sugarcane, Sir.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know whether the Government of India consulted the Madras Government before fixing the present instalments of payment for sugarcane and if so, what was the representation made by this Government in that connexion? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ In the correspondence that went on between this Government and the Centre, we definitely stated that no payment should be delayed beyond the 30th June.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know what were the specific reasons given by the Government of India for allowing payment in two instalments? In view of the fact that many hon. Members of this House are of opinion that the payment should be made in one instalment, will the Government of Madras urge upon the Centre to direct the payment to be made in one single instalment? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Hon. Members know that during the year 1951-52 we had a bumper crop of sugarcane. Consequently the stocks of sugar in the factories increased and they were not able to dispose of all their stocks. Nor were they able to get the necessary financial help from the Reserve Bank or local banks to pay to the cane-growers this year. Consequently the factory owners were put to difficulty. As a sort of help to them, the present arrangement of payment in two instalments has been made. These are the instructions from the Government of India.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Does it mean that the factory owners of Madras have got greater pull with the Government of India than the Madras Government? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I do not think so, Sir.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

5. Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the amount expended by the Government on account of ‘ Grow More Food ’ Campaign from April 1940 and inclusive of March 1952?

A.—The Grow More Food Campaign was started in Madras State in the year 1943. The following statement shows the total actual gross expenditure on account of all Grow More Food Schemes (both irrigation schemes and agricultural schemes) from 1943-44 up to 1951-52. The figures represent only the total gross expenditure and

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not* the net expenditure to the Government after setting off the anticipated or actual receipts or recoveries under each scheme.

Year.	Total gross expenditure.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. IN LAKHS.	
1943-44	17.40	Final figures for March 1952 for one or two schemes are not yet available and in those cases figures up to February 1952 have been adopted.
1944-45	43.94	
1945-46	39.70	
1946-47	833.97	
1947-48	570.11	
1948-49	671.79	
1949-50	674.00	
1950-51	978.17	
1951-52	785.27	

6. Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of house-sites acquired and granted to Harijans during the following financial years:—

(1) 1946-47,

(2) 1947-48,

(3) 1948-49,

(4) 1949-50,

(5) 1950-51, and

(b) the total amounts spent for the acquisition of house-sites during the above years?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* is laid on the table of the House.

7. Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total revenue derived by the Government from each district during the years 1946-52; and

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on a districtwar basis on

(i) irrigation works;

(ii) education; and

(iii) Harijan Uplift during the said period?

A.—(a) & (b) The accounts of the Government are not kept by districts. The receipts directly received and payments made in the treasuries in districts do not represent the total receipts and payments pertaining to the districts, as some large receipts and payments are made in Madras City and are not allocated separately to each district. The time and labour that would be involved in compiling a districtwar statement of revenue and expenditure for the period 1946-52 would be disproportionate to the public interest that would be served thereby. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure (on revenue

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account) in the districts of the Madras State for 1948-49 was specially compiled in January 1950 and a copy of the statement * is laid on the table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions are over."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir. *చాంబర్స్ దబ్బు ఆసనం లేదని చెప్పి మల్లా దబ్బు చెల్లించారంటారు, ఎ.ఎ. ఎమెట్ ?*" 11-10 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" We are going to sit till seven o'clock to-day. It is not a point of order that has been raised by the hon. Member. It could not be discussed. Secondly, the hon. Member should learn that when the Chair is on its legs, he should resume his seat."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not as if hon. Members do not want to obey the Chair. What really happens is that the Speaker is accustomed to speak very fast and it is not possible for new Members of the House to catch what the Hon. the Speaker says. Therefore, Sir, some slow exposition of the procedural etiquette will enlighten Members better."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am surprised to hear these remarks from the hon. Member who has been in this House for the last six years."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" This is a submission which I have made on behalf of all; it is not with reference to me, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What the hon. Member raised is not a point of order."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" On a point of information, Sir. I came to know that a Privilege Motion had been given notice of by the hon. Member Sri Gopalan Unni. I wish to know what has become of it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition wants to have information about it, let him come to my Chamber and I will give him the information."

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—cont.

(1) DEMAND IV—FOREST.

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" On the recommendation of the Governor, I move, Sir—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,48,000. under Demand IV—Forest.'

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in moving this Demand, I wish to make as briefly as possible a statement on the Forest policy of the

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Government. The Forest Department in this State administers a total area of 18,827 square miles of reserved forests besides an area of 3,500 square miles of estate forests that have been recently added, making a total of about 22,000 square miles. The Chief Conservator is the administrative Head of the Department as well as the technical adviser to Government in matters relating to forest administration. He is assisted at headquarters by a Personal Assistant and an Administrative Assistant, six Conservators, five of whom are each in charge of a territorial circle. There are 32 territorial divisions and each division is organized into ranges, each being in charge of a Range Officer, while each range is made up of several beats.

The Budget appropriations for the Department under this Demand for 1951-52 and 1952-53 are as follows :—

	Revised Estimate for 1951-52.	Budget Estimate for 1952-53.
	RS.	RS.
General administration ..	1,90,400	1,98,100
Conservancy and Works ..	36,37,400	35,21,300
Establishments ..	42,22,800	46,13,000

The keynote of the Forest policy of the Government is to work the forests to the best advantage according to the prescriptions contained in the Working Plans and on a scientific rationale dictated by silvicultural considerations and regenerational necessities.

The present area of reserved forests in the State is 18,827 square miles which includes 3,389 square miles of ryots' forests, which works out to less than 15 per cent of the total land area of the State. The target is 25 per cent and the policy of the Government is set towards securing an equitable regional distribution of the forests conditioned by the physical, agricultural, industrial and defence requirements of the State and towards developing the existing resources to their optimum benefit.

The management of ryots' forests by elected panchayats under the control of the Revenue Department was a failure and the Government have, therefore, re-orientated their policy in this regard. It will be recalled that the Forest Panchayats were organized in 1925 and they have had almost fully a trial of more than 25 years and it is unfortunate that these panchayats were not a success. The agency of administration has been, therefore, switched over from the Revenue Department to the Forest Department and excepting a segment of about 336 square miles still under panchayat management, all the remaining panchayat reserves have come under the control of the Forest Department. The aim of the department is to repair the evils that had overtaken the panchayat forests under the quondam management due to overgrazing, denudation, etc., and to rehabilitate the forests. Working plans are under preparation to regulate their exploitation, regeneration, etc.

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“Consequent on the abolition of zamindaris, estate forests, about 3,500 square miles in extent, have been taken over by the Forest Department and some more remain to be taken up, and working plans will be drawn up to regulate the exploitation and regeneration of the estate forests that have been taken over.

“Till July 1948, the Government were imparting forest education through the Forest College, Coimbatore. The management of the College has now been transferred temporarily to the Government of India for a period of four years from the 1st July 1948, to be run as a Central Government Institution in Forestry. Seats are reserved in the College for trainees belonging to this State.

“To regulate the exploitation of private forests, the Government re-enacted in 1949, the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act of 1949. Legislation to amend the Madras Forest Act of 1882 so as to enforce and secure the scientific management of private forests is under consideration.

“The main activities of the Department in regard to afforestation, regeneration, etc., will be dealt with in detail after the cut motions have been moved, but it may be germane here to delineate the main features of the programme of work. Large-scale plantations of teak and other hard woods to meet the timber requirements of the Government Departments, Railways, Co-operative House Building Societies, private institutes, etc., of soft wood species to cope with the ever-increasing demands of the match and plywood industries, of wattle to supply indigenous vegetable tanning material to the tanning industry of pyrethrum for the manufacture of pyrethrum extract for use in anti-malarial and pesticidal operations, and of casuarina to meet the fuel requirements of the people at large, have been taken on hand and are worked out on a phased programme. During the Vanamahotsava, the Department concentrated on tree-planting in all the divisions and distributed seeds, saplings, etc.

11-20
a.m.

“Sir, I told the House what the expenditure of this department was and I wish now to tell them that during 1950-51, the Department realized a net revenue of Rs. 186.26 lakhs as against Rs. 164.80 lakhs obtained in the previous year.

“Sir, I now move that this Demand be granted.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Motion moved—

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,48,000 under Demand IV—Forest.’

I allot two hours for the discussion on this Demand.”

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“Sir, I move—

‘That the allotment of Rs. 83,48,000 for Forest be reduced by Rs. 100.’

While moving my cut motion, I wish to refer to the wide disparity in the existing grazing fees between the departmentally-managed forests and those which were being managed till recently, by panchayats and which have now been taken over by the

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Forest Department. I also wish to discuss the policy of closure periods and the restriction on cattle grazing. In this connection, I also wish to suggest some measures for putting down corruption among the subordinate staff.

“ We should congratulate ourselves on the allocation of this subject to the Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda, who has spent his lifetime in the midst of agriculturists and there need be no difficulty for him to understand the difficulties, the needs and the requirements of the villagers, especially those residing in the vicinity of forests.

“ There are also some cut motions the movers of which question the wisdom of the transfer of the forests from the panchayats to the Forest Department. It is too late in the day to question the wisdom that has led to the transfer of these forests from the panchayats to the Forest Department. I am very sorry to say that panchayat forests were not efficiently administered. Therefore, I, for my part, do not question the wisdom of those who were responsible for taking over the management of these forests from the panchayat administration. Nevertheless, I feel it my duty to request the Hon. Minister to pay his attention to some of the hardships that the ryots are often subjected to, at the hands of petty subordinates of the Forest Department. In this connection, let me refer to the Grazing Notice for 1951-52, for the Anantapur Forest Division, item 4, wherein the Forest Rangers and foresters have been authorized to issue permits to graziers. Sir, about forty years ago, there were, what was called, permit-issuing *gumasthas* appointed on a temporary basis for a period of three or four months, or on a commission basis. Then, they used to visit villages to issue grazing permit to villagers. Now the issuing of permits by the Rangers, especially, by the foresters leads to corruption. Firstly the foresters are often found absent from their houses and they are not accessible to the villagers when they come for taking permits. Secondly, as soon as the money is paid to the forester, the forester is not in the habit of giving permits for all the money that he receives. Sometimes, he gives permits for 50 per cent of the money that he receives and sometimes, he does not give permits at all. Sometimes, he evades giving permits, telling that he has urgent work and that the villagers might approach him later for a second time. When that forester is transferred, the villagers have to pay grazing fees once again. Under these circumstances, it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the villagers that the old system of issuing permits by permit-issuing *gumasthas* either on a commission basis or on a temporary basis, should be revived so that we can wipe out corruption. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ Sir, I now refer to the wide disparity in the existing grazing fees between one reserved forest and another in the Anantapur district. The grazing fees for departmental reserves are as follows: For a buffalo it is 8 annas; for a cow 4 annas; and for a sheep 2 annas and 9 pies.

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“ As regards Chittoor district, the grazing fee for a buffalo is 6 annas; for a cow 3 annas; and for a sheep $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 6 pies.

“ Now I come to the forests managed till recently by panchayats. In the Penukonda and the Madakasira taluks, the grazing fee for a buffalo is 1 rupee; for a cow 8 annas; and for a sheep 4 annas. In the reserved forest in Vayalpad range, the grazing fee for a buffalo is 12 annas; for a cow 6 annas; and for a sheep 3 annas. In the same Vayalpad range, in the Neradikonda reserved forest, the grazing fee for a buffalo is 8 annas; for a cow 4 annas; and for a sheep 2 annas. In the Madakasira North Sankaragallu reserved forest and the Hottabetta forest the grazing fee for a buffalo is 1 rupee and 4 annas; for a cow it is 10 annas; and for a sheep it is 5 annas. It is high time that grazing fees were fixed at uniform rates for all the forests throughout this State. Sir, I urge the immediate abolition of this discrimination. Only if it is abolished, the ryots will be saved from heart-burning. I am sure that the Hon. Minister or the Chief Conservator of Forests will not plead that there is superior pasture in forests where higher grazing fees are being collected.

11-30
a.m.

“ Sir, now I come to the question of closure periods. There are what are called open season and closure season. In the months of June and July, some of the so-called panchayat forests are closed for grazing, whereas in all the departmentally-managed forests this restriction is not at all enforced. Formerly, even in the departmentally-managed forests, there was a closure period lasting for two months. But its enforcement was found to be impracticable, for there was hardly any unassessed waste land outside the forest area to allow the cattle to graze, and so what is called the closure system was then abolished. Unfortunately, this system is being continued in the so-called panchayat forests giving rise to a lot of corruption and difficulties. It is within the common knowledge of the hon. Members of this House that there is hardly any unassessed waste land outside the forest reserves for allowing the cattle to graze. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect from the Hon. Minister that this closure period will be abolished, in order that the ryots may be saved from the clutches of the subordinate officers and also in order to bring those forests to the level of Government reserved forests.

“ Thirdly, Sir, there is also restricted grazing with regard to the animals that are admitted into forests. Even in this respect, there is a distinction between the Government reserved forest and those which were being managed by panchayats. In the Government reserved forests, all herds of cattle are allowed to graze, whereas in the panchayat forests, all animals are not allowed to graze. There is what is called a limitation of cattle. Only a certain number of cattle fixed in accordance with units are allowed to graze. If a ryot possesses 100 sheep this year, next year he may have 150 sheep or 200 sheep. If a ryot owns this year 50 cows, next year he may have 100 cows or they may increase to 200 cows. In such cases, when the permit for the next year comes to be issued, the permit will be issued only for the number of cattle for

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which the ryot had already held the permit in the previous year. That is, he will not be given the permit for grazing the entire cattle he has during the current year. Under these circumstances, the ryots are forced to offer bribes to the subordinates of the Forest Department. It is high time that this system of closure period and this restriction on the animals to be allowed to graze were abolished. Therefore, I deem it my duty to request the Hon. Minister to remove this limitation on grazing of cattle.

"I now come to another point, namely, the removal of fodder and fodder leaves. Sir, although the ryots are allowed to remove head-loads of fodder free of cost, as also leaves, they are harassed by the subordinates of the department in doing so. For example, they are not permitted to take sickles with them. I can understand the forest subordinates forbidding the taking of axe, which may be used for the illicit cutting of branches and small trees. But why should they forbid the taking of sickles? Without sickles, how can the ryots cut the grass and leaves? Can anybody cut branches of trees and small trees with sickles? Sir, this prohibition of taking sickles causes much heart-burning to the ryots. This rule leads to false prosecutions of ryots. So, I request the Government to see that in the proclamation notice issued for grazing, the forest subordinate officers are instructed to exempt sickles from being prohibited to be taken to the forests, so that the ryots may be able to cut fodder and leaves, unmolested.

"Sir, I now come to my next point. As per the rules now in force, the ryots are not allowed to take dry fuel from the forests. Sir, the forest subordinates should be made to understand that the forests exist for the benefit of the poor ryots. So, the ryots should be allowed to take dry fuel from the forests. They should also be permitted to take scrub jungle for fencing their crops and gardens. Even when they are prepared to pay the cost of dry fuel in the form of seigniorage, they are not allowed to take it. I request the Hon. Minister to allow the ryots to take scrub jungle out of the forest, for fencing their crops and gardens, even if it be on the levy of a nominal fee.

11-40
a.m. "Then, Sir, provision for water-supply in the forests should be made. For this, kuntas should be constructed. There are forests which have no kuntas to afford drinking water to animals. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that small kuntas and tanks should be constructed for the use of the animals which go to graze in forests. Now that the Forest Panchayats are abolished, I request the Hon. the Minister for Forests to consider the question of appointing what are called advisory bodies to instruct the Forest Rangers and Foresters so that the harassment, oppression and corruption on the part of the subordinates may be stopped.

"Lastly, Sir, I come to this question of corruption and the collection of mamools by the various Forest subordinates. It is this corruption and collection of mamools that led to the institution of Panchayat Forests about thirty years ago and it has come out once again to the forefront in all its vividness and ugliness.

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Unless corruption and collection of mamools are stopped, Sir, the Government is bound to become unpopular and it will have to face the odium of the villagers at the next elections."

SRI VIRUPAKSHAYYA :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand under ' Forest '. Forests are not only very valuable for any and every country but much more so for an agricultural country like ours. They not only supply us valuable timber, sandalwood and other valuable products but they are also essential to maintain the livestock of the country which is very essential for an agricultural country like ours. Further, it has been held that the rainfall also depends upon the forests and their maintenance and, as such, I request the Government to see that indiscriminate felling of trees, which I now learn is very prevalent, is stopped. Bee-keeping and dairy farming must be encouraged, wherever it is possible. The new scheme of Vanamahotsava for raising the forest wealth of the country has got to be dealt with in a more serious fashion than at present. Of course, the Government take pleasure in reaching a big target and planting a number of saplings but, I am afraid, they are not bestowing as much attention as is needed to see that these saplings are reared properly. Statistics must be called for with respect to the number of trees planted and the number of trees that have actually grown. More attention of a serious nature has got to be bestowed over this Vanamahotsava.

" Sir, I am given to understand that in rural parts the authorities are very careful and very eager to auction away dead trees but they do not take the same interest in seeing that they are replaced by new trees. This question of replacement has got to be attended to. In our neighbouring State of Mysore, the nearest pattadar is saddled with the responsibility of raising a tree in the place of another which falls down or becomes dead. The pattadar has also got the right to carry away the dead tree. I think that at least this system which is working very well in Mysore should be introduced here.

" Sir, I also wish to bring home to the Government the fact that the Forest Officers are harassing the poor, ignorant and uneducated people who come into contact with them from day to day. They must try to educate these people about the forest laws and by doing so, they will not only get valuable co-operation from them but also very useful advice which would go a long way in keeping the forests intact. Instead of harassing the poor people who come into contact with them by resorting to prosecution in courts of law, they should educate them not to overstep the laws.

" I also wish to make a small suggestion in respect of the permits that are now being issued to the pattadars. A pattadar felling trees in his own patta lands is now asked to go to the District Forest Officer to obtain permits for transporting to his home these felled trees. I think, Sir, this has been causing incalculable inconvenience to the ryots. They have to go to the District Forest Officer with their applications after the trees are felled and are ready

[Sri. Virupakshayya]

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for transport. The District Forest Officer sends the application to the Forest Ranger who in turn sends it to the Forester who goes and checks whether the trees are ready for transport or not. The petition has again to retrace all these steps and reach the District Forest Officer who will eventually issue the permit to the pattadar, who, very often when he goes to the fields, finds that much of the valuable trees that he has cut down have already been stealthily removed. It can thus be easily seen that the pattadars are very much inconvenienced and a lot of trouble is given to them. Prior to the introduction of this system, the Village Officers used to issue such permits. I think this old system has got to be revived as otherwise the pattadars will be greatly inconvenienced.

"Another point which I wish to make is, Sir, that the Forest contractors, either with the knowledge of the Forest Officers or the Forest Officers winking at their actions, are allowed to transgress beyond the limits of their contracts. This has got to be checked rigorously.

"I have also got to make some other suggestions, namely, that free permits for grazing cattle should be given to landless labourers, and headloads of fuel should be allowed to be carried on payment of a very nominal fee. The forest roads are in a very bad condition at present. These roads are not only useful to the forest officials but they also serve as a means of intercommunication for the villagers who live in villages in the interior of the forests, and as such these roads should be maintained in good condition and later on transferred to the Public Works Department. With these words, I support the Motion and the Demand."

* SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :— "Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വനനയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച സഭയുടെ മുഖ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു കക്ഷം പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പാർലമെന്റിലെ നയവും തമ്മിൽ വളരെ അധികം വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടെന്നു ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നയം 25 ശതമാനമെങ്കിലും ഭൂമി വനത്തിനു നീക്കിവെക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണെന്നു മുഖ്യ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണു ഇവിടെ വായിക്കാം—Every tropical country should have a third of its area under forests—ഇതാണു പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതിയിൽ പറയുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ ഇന്നത്തെ നിയമം 15 ശതമാനം മാത്രമാണ് കാട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഇന്ത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വളരെ അധികം ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പത്രങ്ങളിൽ കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ സംസ്ഥാന ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേകത്തോളം പഴയ നയംതന്നെ തുടരുകയാണ്. വനത്തിന്റെ പ്രാധാന്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. വനസംരക്ഷണം ഇല്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല വനനശീകരണ നയമാണ് ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തുടരുന്നതു എന്നു എനിക്കു പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇക്കമ്മിഷൻ യൂദ്ധത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ അനവധി കാടുകൾ നശിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ കാടുകളിൽ നിന്നു മരങ്ങൾ മുറിച്ചെടുക്കുക എന്നല്ലാതെ മുറിച്ച സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പുതുതായി മരങ്ങൾ വെച്ചുപിടിപ്പിക്കുക എന്ന നയം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വനസംരക്ഷണത്തിനായി, ഇന്നു ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എൺപത്തിമൂന്നു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലവാനം ഉറപ്പിക്കുകയിൽ അഞ്ചിൽ ചിലവാനം ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് പുതുതായി കാട്ടു വെച്ചുപിടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് കാണുമ്പോൾ ഇതിന്റെ യാഥാർത്ഥ്യം മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

"മാത്രമല്ല ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ മറ്റു ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനേക്കാളും എത്രയോ അധികം corruption ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുതന്നെ അറിയാം. നാജാമിതന്നെ ഈ

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(grants) మంజూరు చేసి, అడవులను అభివృద్ధిచేయ ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను. రిజర్వు అడవులలో సారవంతమైన బయళ్లు అనేకం వున్నాయి. వేలాది చెట్లు ఈ అడవుల బయళ్లలో సరిగా పెరిగివున్నప్పుడు అడవుల సొపన పెరగగలదు. ముఖ్యంగా వందనపు చెట్లు పెంపకం విషయములో శ్రద్ధవహించవలెను. మన స్టేటులో, Sandalwood Factory లు ఆరు వున్నవి. అందులో ఆంధ్రదేశములో మూడు, తమిళదేశంలో మూడు ఉన్నాయి. వీటినుంచి నూబది, యేబది లక్షల ఖరీదచేయు sandalwood టన్నును ఫ్యాక్టరీలవారు కొంటున్నారు. యీ చెట్లను అడవులలో అక్కడక్కడ పెంపకముచేసి, వాటికి తగిన వసతులు కల్పించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా యీ అడవులలో యింకా అనేక రకములైనటువంటి ముడివస్తువులు, లభిస్తున్నాయి. మన రాష్ట్రంలో అడవుల సరిహద్దులలో కొన్ని కుటీర పరిశ్రమలకు విర్యాటుచేసి యీ విర్యాటుమెంతు నేకరించుచున్నటువంటి ముక్తిపదార్థములు యీ కుటీర పరిశ్రమల అభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడుటకు వీలుకలుగ చేయవచ్చును. యీ పరిశ్రమలలో పనులు చేయుటకు ఎంతోమంది కార్మికులు కావలసివుండును. కనుక రాష్ట్రంలో విత్తబడచేయు వారిని, సరైన దారుధ్యముగల వారి నందరిని యీ పరిశ్రమల వృద్ధికి కేంద్రీకరించవలెను. యీ విషయంకు విత్తబడవల్ల బ్రతుకుచున్నవారు చాలామంది ఉంటున్నారు. వీరిని విత్తబడచేయకుండా ఒక శాస్త్రసాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు విర్యాటు చేసి యీ పరిశ్రమల వృద్ధికి సహాయించిన బాగుండుకని నేను ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సలహా యిస్తున్నాను. యీ విషయంపై దినమునకు రెండు, మూడు సభాయలు సంపాదించుకొనడమవల్ల, వేరే కూలిచేస్తే అంత భావ్యరావని, సోమశనముచేత యీ విత్తబడకు అలవాటుపడి యున్నారు. ఇంకనూ వీరు చిన్న చిన్న దొంగతనములు కూడా చేస్తున్నారు. ఇందువల్ల మన స్టేటు ప్రజలు చాలా దురవస్థలకు పాలౌతున్నారు. టువంటివారిని, యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు విర్యాటుచేసి Beggar homes లోనివేసి, యీ కుటీర పరిశ్రమలకు అలవాటు చేయవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇట్లు చేసిన ఎడమ యీ కుటీర పరిశ్రమల స్వయంపోషకంగా మూడు సంవత్సరాల కాలములో నిర్వహించవచ్చునని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. యీ అడవి పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో Rural Welfare Department చేసేటటువంటి కార్యాలన్ని పంచాయతీ బోర్డుల ద్వారా, ప్రభుత్వంవారు కొంత గ్రాంటును యిచ్చి, వాటిని స్వయం పోషకంగా నెలకొల్పవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇక నా నియోజకవర్గము అయినటువంటి పల్నెరు తాలూకా రెండు భాగాలుగా వున్నది. కొంతభాగము రైతువారి ప్రాంతముగాను మరొకంత భాగము జమీందారీ యీశ్వరాలలోను వున్నది. రైతువారి ప్రాంతంలోని కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో Forest reserve లు గ్రామ సరిహద్దులలోనే వున్నవి. అక్కడ Forest ఉద్యోగిగ్గులు రైతులకు అప్పుడప్పుడు కొన్ని యిబ్బందులు పెట్టుకూ ఉంటారు. ఈ తగాదాలలో కొన్ని అభిప్రాయభేదాలు ఉన్నప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారినుండి కొన్ని ఉత్తరువులు కావాలని వుంటున్నారు. యిటువంటి యిబ్బందులు ఈ రైతులకు కలుగకుండా వారి అనుకూలనికి అనుగుణంగా ఈ రిజర్వులైన విర్యాటు చేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇక జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో, ప్రభుత్వంవారు వారి ఎస్టేటులు స్వాధీనపరుచుకుంటున్నారనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో యీ జమీందారులు చాలా అక్రమాలు జరుపుతున్నారు. మా చిహ్నం జిల్లాలో మూడింట రెండు భాగాలు అన్నీ జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలే. యీ జమీందారులు అడవులను అంతటను కొట్టించి నాశనముచేశారు. యీ అడవులు

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అంశ జిల్లాలో చాలావరకు పోయాయి. యీ జమీందారులు un-reserved forest ప్రాంతము సంతయును ప్రభుత్వంవారికి స్వాధీనము చేయకుండా వుండాలనే దురుద్దేశ్యంతో లాగడ చేదలతో కొన్ని పట్టాలను యిచ్చివేశారు. రైతులు చాలామంది యీ జమీందారుల పరీకుతో చాలావరకు unauthorised cultivation చేసుకుంటున్నారు. రైతులయొక్క మేకలు, పశువులు, గొర్రెలు మొదలగు పశుజాతిని మేపుకొనకుండా యీ జమీందారీలు, యీ ట్రక్కు పట్టాదారులు యిబ్బందులు పెడుతున్నారు. జమీందారులు, యింకా సర్వే కాక పోషడమువల్ల రైతులు ఈ యిబ్బందులకు గురి అగుచున్నారు. కనుక ఈ reserve line ను త్వరలో సర్వే చేయించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. గనుక రైతుల మేకలు, గొర్రెలు మొదలైనవి మేపుకొనేటందుకు ఏమిగా త్వరలో ఈ unreserved-line టిక్లరు చేయించి unauthorised cultivation లో ఉన్నటువంటి పట్టాదారులను తొలగించి ఈ వేడ రైతులకు యిబ్బందులు లేకుండా తగు అవకాశాలను కల్గించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.”

* SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA :—“ Mr. Deputy^{12 noon.} Speaker, Sir, while speaking in support of the Demand on Forests, it becomes my duty to urge the Government to realize the difference in the conditions of Malnad and elsewhere.

“Malnad is a region of hill and dale and forests, scattered homesteads, and sparsely populated villages isolated by numerous rivers and streams which will be flooded during the major part of the year on account of excessive rains ranging from 150 to 300 inches. It is lacking in facilities of communications and is extremely malarial. Its people, composed largely of scheduled and backward classes, are illiterate. Thus, it is seen, that the Malnad area is under-developed. The Malnad tract of South Kanara district extends to nearly three hundred villages along the foot of the Western Ghats.

“In the past, important criticisms have been levelled against the Administration concerning Malnad. One is that the economic potential of Malnad has not been adequately developed. In the matter of public revenue and expenditure, Malnad is a surplus tract. It can easily become surplus in the matter of production also, if adequate and sustained efforts are made. In these days of shortage of food, Malnad can easily become the granary of the adjoining parts, if properly developed. There are, in South Kanara, even according to Government figures, about 24,000 acres of wet lands included in ryots' pattas, for which they continue to pay assessment, formerly growing paddy but which are now lying fallow for various reasons, the chief of which are firstly prevalence of malaria and secondly want of communications. There will be another 10,000 acres of level land with plenty of water and without tree growth included in the reserved forests of Government fit for paddy cultivation. The district of South Kanara is deficit in food by at least 10,000 tons of rice. These 34,000 acres, if brought under cultivation, can give immediately 15,000 tons of rice without any large outlay. These areas of the district offer the best prospects for immediate food production on account of the

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perennial water-supply in them and also, of the availability in plenty of labour in the coastal tracts of the district.

"Another important criticism is that because of its remoteness from the seat of Administration, it does not receive the attention of the Government in a fair or appropriate manner in respect of all ordinary amenities like Education, Medical Relief and Communications in particular. Now, for seven months in the year, from the middle of May to the middle of December, the Malnad area is cut off altogether from the rest of the State. Marketing of produce cannot be done. Even Government timber in the vast reserves of these areas cannot be transported. District Board Rural Dispensaries in these areas do not get medical men, for nobody cares to go and live in places wherefrom they cannot move for months together. And even patients in serious cases cannot be moved to hospitals in taluk headquarters. Government officials find it difficult to visit these areas during these months even for official purposes. Primary schools are situated miles apart. There is not even the daily postal service to some of the important places in them. Such are the miserable and pathetic conditions of the people of Malnad tracts.

"It is but just that as in the case of less fortunate communities, these backward regions should receive not only the treatment that other fortunate areas receive, but something additional and special to bring them into line with those developed areas.

"Besides the necessity of dis-reservation of suitable forest lands for cultivating food crops and for raising other commercial produce, numerous grievances arise to the ryots from the severity of the administration of the Forest Laws. These relate to, among others, protection of crops from wild animals and infection by pests, and control of malaria. Anti-malarial operations of Government have brought down the incidence of malaria to a large extent and they should be continued, sustained and expanded further. By pushing back forest enclosures to a reasonable distance of one mile from cultivable lands and by grant of gun licences liberally, crops can be protected. Issue of free permits to ryots on a permanent basis for the use of water from forest streams, allowing rights of way and relaxing the existing rules so as to liberalize the grant of timber and fuel required for *bona fide* domestic and agricultural purposes, and discontinuance of levy of grazing fees are matters which Government should concede in the interests of the ryots who are attached to forest areas.

"These and other allied problems have been fully represented by the ryots and the leading public to the 'Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee, South Kanara' which was constituted by the Government in 1950, to investigate the problems relating to the Malnad area in South Kanara and to suggest measures required to solve them and to improve the material conditions of the Malnad people. The Committee has reported long ago. The recommendations of the Committee do not involve expenditure by Government to any considerable extent. I, therefore, urge the Government to implement them without delay.

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"The function of a Welfare State is to improve the material condition of its people. Having stated briefly what is the condition of the Malnad people, it becomes the duty of the Government to formulate measures to improve them. The problems of Malnad are numerous. I have suggested only a few of them within my time-limit. To relieve the Malnad people from the difficulties arising from the forest reservation policy requires only sympathetic consideration and relaxation of the rules, while there is imperative need to take short-term measures to develop the backward conditions existing in the Malnad area by providing ordinary amenities like education, medical relief, communications and so on. For this, a Malnad Development Board may be constituted on the lines of similar bodies for other areas, to give special attention."

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA :—"సభాపతి, ప్రస్తుతము జమీందారి విరియాలను స్వాధీనం చేసుకొనేవరకు, అనగా మొత్తం విరియాలను ఈ విరియాలలో ఉంచే అడవులు జమీందార్ల స్వాధీనములో ఉండినవి. జమీందారులు తమ ఎస్టేట్లకు ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనము చేసుకొంటుందని ముందుగానే తెలుసుకొని తమ ఆధీనములో ఉన్న అడవులన్నీ వినాడో సరికివేసినారు. ఇది ప్రభుత్వం ఆధీనములోనికి వచ్చిన తరువాత ఈ అడవులన్నీ ఇప్పుడు రేంజర్లు, ఫారెస్టర్లు, గార్డులు వీరి చేతులో పడిపోయి, సర్వాధికారము వీరి చేతులున్నవారు. జిల్లా అధికారులు ఎక్కడో దూరంగా పట్టణాలలో ఉంటారు. గాన ప్రభుత్వంగా ఈ అడవులపైన, వీటిని నివసించేటటువంటి కొండజాతులపైన, సర్వాధికారము, సర్వస్వాధీనం త్వరగా ఈ రేంజర్లకు, ఫారెస్టర్లకు, గార్డులకు వీరికి ఇచ్చివేస్తే ఉన్నది. అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి అనాథలు, నిరాధారులు అగుచుంటుంటే వీటి ప్రజాసౌకర్యానికి విలాటి సౌకర్యాలు లేకుండా, తుదకు కట్టుకొనుటకు గుడ్డ గాని, తినుటకు ఆహారముగాని లేకుండా, ఏవో తొంకలు, ఆకులూ అలకు, చీంతెక్కిలు తింటూ నానావస్థలు పడుచుండగా ఈ రేంజర్లు గార్డులు, మొదలగు ఉద్యోగస్తులు, కొబ్బరి కాయలు కావాలని, గుచ్చడికాయలు కావాలని, ఏవేవో తెచ్చిచ్చని ఈ వీటి ప్రజాసౌకర్యాన్ని నానాపంపలు పెడుతూ ఉంటారు.

"ఈ కొండజాతులవారు ఇదివరకు అన్నట్లీ బోడు వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొని జీవించేవారు. అదికూడ ఇప్పుడు లేకుండా నిర్బంధించారు. ఈ వీటి ప్రజాసౌకర్యము అడవులలో ఏమి కొట్టుకోవాలన్నా ఫారెస్టర్లయొక్క అనుమతి కావాలంటారు. అయితే ఈ రేంజర్లు, ఫారెస్టర్లు, గార్డులు మాత్రము వారికి కావలసిన వస్తువులంతా ఎవరి అనుమతిలేకనే ఈ అడవుల నుంచి కొట్టించి తెప్పించుకొంటూ యుంటారు. అక్కడఉండే వీటి ప్రజాసౌకర్యము ఏమైనా తినుకుంటే వారిని మాత్రము పట్టుకొంటారు. యీనాడు అడవి ప్రదేశాలలో ఉండే కొండజాతి ప్రజలకు ఒక గోచి గుడ్డ తప్పితే మరేమిలేదు. వారి తిండి గురించిగాని, వారి స్థితిగతులను గురించిగాని విచారించే దిక్కలేదు. వీరికి ఎక్కడ రేపను దిపా ఉంటుందో, ఎక్కడ ఆహారము దొరుకుతుందో, ఎక్కడ గుడ్డలు అమ్మబడతాయో, ఏమి తెలియకుండా బాధపడుతున్నారు. ఇదివరకు ఉంటున్న వ్యవసాయానికి కూడ ఇప్పుడు అవకాశములేకుండా ఉన్నందువల్ల కొద్ది ప్రదేశాలలోని ప్రజలు బరిసన్న రాష్ట్రానికి వెళ్లిపోతున్నారు. అవిధంగా వీరికి సరియైన జీవనాధారము లేకుండా యున్నారు. వారికి ఉన్నదిఅంతా కర్రగొట్టడానికి ఒక గొడ్డలి, కట్టుకొడానికి ఒక గోచిగుడ్డ, ఇవి తప్పితే మరేమిలేదు.

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వారికి రాత్రి ఘంట దీపము కూడలేదు. వీరు కర్మచక్రమును అంటించుకొంటారు. అదే వీరికి దీపం అదే వీరికి అగ్ని. యీ విధంగా వీరు అన్ని విధాల వెనుకబడి ఉన్నారు. కనుక ఇటువంటి అనాగరిక అనాది ప్రజలను సంరక్షించాలంటే, యీ అరణ్యాలలో గుట్టలకు, టేకు, గంధపు మొక్కలు నాటించి వాటిని అభివృద్ధిపరచవలసి యుంటుంది. యీ కొండ ప్రజానీకానికి అవిధంగా సహాయం చేస్తేగాని, వీరు అభివృద్ధి చెందరు. ఇప్పుడు, వీరున్నటువంటి పరిస్థితులు చూస్తే యీ రెండు కాళ్ళ జంతువులకంటే, నాలుగు కాళ్ళ జంతువులే మేలు అనిపిస్తున్నది. తరువాత వీరికి తిండిగాని ఇతర ఆరోగ్య వసతులుగాని లేనందువల్ల ఎప్పుడు ఆనారోగ్యముతో జబ్బుతో కాళపడుతూ యుంటారు. వీరికి ఉండు, మాకు ఇచ్చే దిక్కులేదు. వీరికి దాదాపు నూరుమైళ్ళ దూరములో ఎక్కడా కూడా వీలాటి సౌకర్యాలు లేవు. వీళ్ళ అతి గరి విచారించే నాథుడు లేడు. కడకు వీరి కష్టాలను గురించి మహాజను పెట్టుకోవాలన్నా కూడ వీలులేకుండా ఉన్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వముగాని యీ శాసన సభగాని వీరి స్థితిగతులను విచారించి వీరికి తగిన సహాయము చేయక పోవడం చాలా విచారకరంగా ఉన్నది. అడవులలో వీరు 4 కాళ్ళ జంతువులను తింటూ యుంటే, రేంజిల్లు, ఫారెస్టర్లు, గార్డులు యీ రెండు కాళ్ళ జంతువుల వీరిని తింటున్నారు. ఇంకా యీ రేంజిల్లు అడవి ప్రదేశాలలో తిరిగేటప్పుడు, డోలీలలో కూర్చుని అక్కడ ఉన్న కొండ ప్రజలతో మానించుకొని పోతూ యుంటారు. యీ డోలీలను నలుగురు నలుగురుగా మోసుకొని పోతూ యుంటారు. మొదలే వారు తిండిలేక అలమటిస్తూ యుంటే వారిని యీ ఉద్యోగులు యీ విధంగా నానాబాధలు పెడుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు ఇటువంటి అలవాట్లను అలవరచుకొంటున్నారు, అంటే ఇది సహించదగినది కాదు. ప్రభుత్వము యీ విధానాన్ని వెంటనే ఆరికట్టవలసి యున్నది.

“తరువాత యీ ప్రజలకు సరియైన ఆహారముగాని, ఇతర సౌకర్యాలుగాని లేకుండా నీళ్ళకు, ఎండకు ఇబ్బందిపడుతూ, అకులు అలకులు తినుచున్నందువల్ల ఆరోగ్యము కోల్పోయి, మలేరియా జ్వరముతో బాధపడుతూ ఉంటారు. అంటే కాకుండా మహాచి కూడా వస్తూ యుంటుంది. కాక, వీరికి యీ వ్యాధినుండి నివారించడానికి, టీకాలు వేసేటటువంటి ఏర్పాట్లు కూడ ప్రభుత్వం చేయలేదు. ఒక Health Inspector కూడ అక్కడికి రావడంలేదు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ కొండజాతి అమాయకపు ప్రజలు. అరణ్యాలలో నానాబాధలకు, రోగాలకు గురి అయి వచ్చి పోతున్నారు. కనుక వీరి విషయమై ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధతీసుకొని వీరిని అభివృద్ధిపరచి, వీరికి తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కల్పించి, వీరిని సంరక్షించాలంటే, ఇదివరకు జమీందార్లు నరికివేసేటటువంటి ఈ అరణ్యాలను ఈరోజు అయినా పెంచి, వారికి ఆహార సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసి వ్యవసాయానికి కూడ అవకాశము కల్పించి, మరియూ వారికి ఆరోగ్య సదుపాయాలు కల్పించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను ఈ ప్రజలు వ్యవసాయం చేసుకోవడానికి ప్రభుత్వమువారికి అప్పులు ఉచితార్థంగా ఇచ్చి సహాయముచేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. అంతేగాకుండా, ఆ ప్రదేశంలో కోఆపరేటివ్ స్టోరెజీలు ఏర్పాటు చేసి, చౌక డిపోలు పెట్టించి వారికి ఆహారము, గుడ్డ, ఇతర వస్తువులు సులభంగా దొరికేటట్లు చేస్తూ, ఈ ప్రజా పరిపాలనలోనైనా వీరికి అన్ని సౌకర్యాలు ఉన్నాయని శాసన సభలో మాట్లాడేందుకు హక్కుండని, ప్రపంచంలో వీరికి కూడ స్థానముండని చెప్పేందుకు వీలుగా ప్రభుత్వము వీరిని సాంఘికంగాను, ఆర్థికంగాను అభివృద్ధి పరచవలసిన కోరుతూ విరమించుకొంటున్నాను”

23rd July, 1952]

SRI K. S. LAKSHMIPATHY NAICKER :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, வன நிர்வாகத்திலே அனேக குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றனவென்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் வன நிர்வாகமானது சரியான முறையிலே நடத்தப்படவில்லையென்பதைக் குறிப்பிடுகின்றேன்.

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“முதலில், சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய வனங்களின் நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் ஜமீன் நிர்வாகத்தில் இருந்துகொண்டிருந்து, இப்பொழுது சர்க்காரிடத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் ஏராளமான மாறுதல் இருக்கிறதென்பதை சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக, கால்நடைகளின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக வனங்களில் அதிகமான புற்கள் வளரக்கூடிய இடங்களில் கால்நடை வளர்ப்பதற்குச் சலுகை காட்டி, அவைகளை அங்கே மேய்த்துக் கொள்ளுவதற்கு அனுமதிக்கவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய முதல் கோரிக்கையாகும்.

“இதற்கு முன்னால், இப்பொழுது நடைமுறையிலிருக்கும் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்திலே வன பாதுகாப்பு என்ற தலைப்பின் கீழ், ஜமீன் காடுகளாக இருந்து, இப்பொழுது சர்க்காருடைய நிர்வாகத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய காடுகளின் பாதுகாப்புக்காக போதுமான அளவு சிப்பந்திகளை வைக்கவில்லை. அதிலும், சில ஜமீன்களை சர்க்கார் வசப்படுத்திக்கொண்டதற்குப் பின்னால், அங்குள்ள காட்டு நிலங்களை சர்க்கார் நேரடியான பராமரிப்பில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சர்க்கார் வசப்படுத்தாத ஜமீன்களில் காட்டு நிலங்களிலுள்ள மரங்களை அழித்து அவைகளை விற்பனை செய்து, அதனால் வரும் லாபத்தை அடைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் ஜமீன்தார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது இந்த நிர்வாகமானது தாறுமாறாகத்தான் நடந்துவருகிறது என்று சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஒரு இடத்தில் அவர்கள் வன மகோத்சவம் கொண்டாடிக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். மற்றொரு இடத்தில் வனங்கள் அழிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றனவென்பது சர்க்காருடைய ஞாபகத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கமுடியும். அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கத்தான் கூடும். ஆனால், இதைப்பார்க்கும்போது நேர் எதிரிடையான விஷயங்களை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றனவென்பதை சர்க்காருடைய ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவராமலிருக்கமுடியாது. ஒரு இடத்தில் அவர்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிற வனமகோத்சவத்திற்கு எதிராக மற்றொரு இடத்தில் வனங்கள் அழிக்கப்பட்டு வருவதற்கு அவர்கள் எந்தவிதமான தடை உத்தரவோ அல்லது அவைகளை தடுப்பதற்கான வேலைகளையோ செய்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

“கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லும்போது, 1946-ம் வருஷத்தில் Preservation of Private Forests Act என்பதன் கீழ் சொந்த வனங்களை அழிக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காக ஒரு சட்டம் இருக்கிறதென்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் வசப்படாத, ஜமீன்தார்கள் அழிக்கக்கூடிய வனங்களைத் தடுப்பதற்கு அந்தச் சட்டம் இடங்கொடுக்காதா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இதனால் சர்க்கார் அந்த வனங்களையெல்லாம் அடையும்போது வெறும் மொட்டைக் காடுகளாகவும், ஒன்றுமில்லாத அழிக்கப்பட்டிருக்காடுகள் போன்ற காடுகளினதான் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கான முயற்சிகளை இப்பொழுது எடுக்கத் தவறினால், ஏராளமான நஷ்டத்தை சர்க்கார் உண்டுபண்ணிக்கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதிலும் கால்நடைகள் என்று குறிப்பில் முக்கியமாக காடுகளில் வளரக்கூடிய வெள்ளாடுகளை மேய்ப்பதற்கு காட்டிலாக அனுமதி கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆனால், காட்டிலுள்ள பலவிதமான தழைகளைத் தின்னக்கூடிய கால்நடைகளில் முக்கியமானவை வெள்ளாடுதான் என்று குறிப்பிடவேண்டும். பசுக்களைப்போல புல்லைமட்டும் தின்று வெள்ளாடுகள் ஜீவிக்கமுடியாது. காட்டிலுள்ள பலவிதமான தழைகளைத் தின்று அது வளரக்கூடியது. ஆகையால், நிலங்களுக்கு மிக அவசியமான ஒரு கிடைப்பதற்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு லாபகரமாக இருக்கக்கூடியதுமான வெள்ளாடுகளை மேய்த்துக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு காடுகளில் சிறிசில நிலங்களைப் பிரித்துவைத்து, அதற்கென ஒரு இடத்தை (ரிசர்வ் பாரஸ்டுகளுக்குள் நுழையாதபடி) தனியாகத் தேர்ந்து, வெள்ளாடுகளை மேய்ப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. We all know of what great use a forest is to the country. People living in the areas surrounding the forests use the forests in a variety of ways. They graze their cattle and use the pliable plants growing in the forests for basket-making and similar cottage industries and also for large-scale industries. The foremost benefit the people derive from forests is rain. The green vegetation attracts clouds and the places in and around the forests get more rain.

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P.m.

“ I now turn to my own constituency which is in Udayarpalayam taluk. It can get water only by rain and not by any other means. In this taluk there are the estate forests and the Government forests. Government forests were managed by forest panchayats in olden days. Mismanagement by forest panchayats was the cause for the ruination of forests, and the transfer of the management from the forest panchayats to the Government has been for good. With regard to estate forests, the zamindars began to deplete them as soon as the abolition of zamindaris was decided upon. They earned profits by cutting and selling away big trees. They did not have proper control over the maintenance of forests. Thus, even before the transfer of the estates to the Government, there was ruination of the estate forests. After the Government took over the estate forests, they did not make adequate arrangements to preserve them. Many mahazars were sent by the people living in the areas surrounding the forests. But the Government did not take any immediate steps. In spite of repeated reminders, they never appointed adequate personnel to look after the forests. The result was that many acres of forest land were converted into cultivable waste. I would suggest to the Forest Department to take immediate steps on the matters represented as soon as it receives any representations from the people. Red-tapism in the Department should be put an end to as soon as possible. I also received mahazars from the people. I sent a representation complaining about the depletion of forests, but neither the Chief Conservator of Forests nor the District Forest Officer cared to send me a reply. The Government should see that at least the mahazars or representations preferred or forwarded by the representatives of the people are replied to for the sake of courtesy. I would give an instance of this practice. In the Government of India, if people make complaints, the Departments concerned are in the habit of acknowledging receipt of those complaints or representations as the case may be. If that method is followed here also, it will be beneficial to the people.

“ Then in some parts of the Tiruchi district, in the river beds casuarina trees are grown by the Forest Department. It has been represented by the people that those river beds are generally used for grazing purposes. If casuarina is grown in the river beds, they cannot be used for grazing purposes. But instead of the casuarina trees, it is suggested that if kodukkapulli trees are grown in the river beds, the dry leaves of those trees could be eaten by the cattle. They are a good fodder for the cattle and, therefore, the river beds, while being used for growing trees, can also be used for grazing

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purposes. Since both the purposes are served by growing kodukka-pulli trees, I would suggest that this step may be taken by the Government.

“ Lastly, I would make a suggestion with regard to the putting down of corruption. Next to the Public Works Department, this Department is the worst-stricken, if I may say so, by corruption. To stop corruption, the hon. Member Sri P. Ramamurthi suggested a few days back that village committees might be constituted. The Hon. the Chief Minister said in this connection that non-official committees would be of no use. I would suggest that some committees, not necessarily village committees, may be constituted. Here I want to say that if an officer or a clerk joins duty in any particular place, the people of the area begin to come into contact with him and judge him. Within about a month or two, that officer or clerk gains a reputation from the public whether he is honest or dishonest. So, the only question is how a dishonest person is to be caught and how charges are to be framed against him. I would suggest in this connection that a committee of non-officials and an official may be constituted for putting down corruption in the Department. A taluk may be taken as a unit for this purpose. The revenue head of the taluk may be the official member of the Committee which will include other impartial non-official members also. If such Committees are constituted and invested with powers of investigating allegations against officials, it will go a long way to put down corruption not only in the Forest department but in other departments of Government also. With these words, I support the cut motion.”

* SRI S. CHINNASAMI NAIDU :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, காட்டு இலாகா மந்திரி கோரியிருக்கும் இந்த மானியத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

“ என்னுடைய வட மதுரைத் தொகுதியானது நாற்பது மைல் நீளமும் முப்பது மைல் அகலமும் கொண்டது. இந்த நாற்பது மைல் நீளம், முப்பது மைல் அகலம் கொண்ட இந்தத் தொகுதி பூராவும் மலைகள் அடர்ந்த பிரதேசமாகும். இந்த மலைப் பிரதேசங்களிலே நூற்றுக்கணக்கான கிராமங்களிலே, பத்தாயிரக்கணக்கான ஜனங்கள் வசிக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற காலங்களில் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள சில காடுகளை பஞ்சாயத்துக் காடுகள் என்றும், ரிசர்வ் செய்யப்படாத காடுகள் என்றும் இரண்டு பிரிவுகளாக ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருந்தார்கள். அந்த ரிசர்வ் செய்யப்படாத காடுகளில் விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் கால்நடைகளை மேய்த்துக் கொள்ளுவார்கள். தழைகளை ஒடித்துப் போவார்கள் நிலத்திற்கு உரம் போட. சுள்ளிகள் பொறுக்கிச் செல்வார்கள்.

“ ஆனால் தற்பொழுது அந்த ஒதுக்கப்படாத காடுகளையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொண்டதின் பயனாக அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் கால்நடைகளை மேய்ப்பதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு அனுசூலமாக அந்தக் காட்டில் கால்நடைகளை விவசாயிகள் மேய்த்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.. அதேகாடுகூட அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் இதற்கு முன்னால் காடுகளிலிருந்து நிலங்களுக்கு மிகவும் உரமான பசும் தழைகளை அறுத்துக் கொண்டு போவதற்கு ஒரு கட்டுக்கு இவ்வளவு அணை ஒரு வண்டிக்கு இவ்வளவு அணை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தாராளமைய நிர்ணயித்து விடுவார்கள். அதேபோல விவசாயிகளும் பணத்தைக் கட்டிவிட்டு தழைகளை அறுத்துப் போவார்கள். இப்பொழுது அப்படிச் செய்வது கிடையாது. முன்போலவே

[Sri S. Chinnasami Naidu] [23rd July 1952]

இப்பொழுதும் அம்மாதிரி பசும் தழைகளுக்கு தாரணை நிர்ணயித்து விவசாயிகள் தழை அறுத்து கொண்டுபோவதற்கு வேண்டிய அனுசூலங்களைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக அந்த வடமதுரைத் தொகுதியிலே வேலாயுதம் பாளையம் to மணக்காட்டூர் என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய ஊருக்குச் செல்லும் காட்டு ரோட்டை ஜில்லா போர்டிலே எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அதைச் செப்பனிட வேண்டுமென்று மக்கள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். மதுரை ஜில்லா போர்டிலே நான் மேற்படி ஜில்லா போர்டு மெம்பர் என்னும் முறையிலே இதற்காக ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வந்து இந்த ரோடை செப்பனிடவதற்கு சாங்கஷனும் வாங்கி வைத்திருக்கிறேன். காட்டிலாக அடிகாரிகள் இதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுப்பதற்கு காலம் கடத்திக் கொண்டே போகிறார்கள். அதை சீக்கிரம் அனுமதிக்கும்படி சர்க்கார் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அந்த மலைப் பிராந்தியத்தில் அணைக்கட்டுகள் போடக்கூடிய நீர் ஓட்டமுள்ள அனேக இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதிலும் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தினால் உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருகிற்று மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது அங்கேயுள்ள காட்டிலா காடுகளுக்கும் வாட்சர்களுக்கும் மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் ஒரு மலையில் ஒரு சம்பளம், அடுத்த மலையில் வேறு ஒரு சம்பளமுமாக கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்களின் வாழ்க்கைக்குத் தேவையான சம்பளம் கிடைக்கும்படி எந்தவிதமான ஏற்றத்தாழ்வுமில்லாமல் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அவர்களது சம்பளத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் கூட்டியும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியில் மதுபடியும் நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கிற மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. H. BOMMAN :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! காட்டிலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் பிரேரித்திருக்கின்ற மானியத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதேசமயத்தில் சில விஷயங்களையும் அவருடைய கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டு வர நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“அதாவது 1948-ம் வருஷத்திலே வனமஹோத்சவம் என்ற திட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு வருஷா வருஷம் செடிகளை நட்டு காடுகளை வளர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டும் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வருகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் அதே சமயம் மற்றொருபுறத்தில் பார்த்தால் எத்தனையோ காடுகளை அழித்துக் கொண்டே வருகின்றனர். அது எனக்குத் தெரியும். என்னுடைய தொகுதியான நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் மலைப்பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள காடுகள் பல அழிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள பணக்காரர்கள் அங்கேயுள்ள அதிகாரிகளுடைய செல்வாக்கைப் பெற்று காடுகளையெல்லாம் அழித்து அந்தப் பூமியில் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். செய்துமிருக்கின்றனர். இதை யெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து இந்தக் காடுகளை அழிக்கப்படாமலிருப்பதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

12-30 p.m. “இருப்பினும் இப்பொழுது கனம் காட்டிலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் பைரெத்திரம் என்னும் மலேரியா தடுப்புக்கு உதவும் ஒருவித மருந்துச் செடிகள் பயிராகின்றது என்று சொன்னார்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் நிறையப் பணம் செலவு செய்து நூற்றுக்கணக்கான எக்கரா நிலத்தில் பயிரிட்டு வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் அதில் எவ்வளவு பலன் சர்க்காருக்கு கிடைத்தது என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. கடந்த மூன்று வருஷங்களாக சர்க்கார் சாகுபடி செய்யாமலிருக்கிறார்கள், கடந்த இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு மேற்படி நிலத்தில் சில விஸ்திரணம் எலத்தில் விட்டார்கள். எம்ம் எடுத்தவர்கள் உருளைக்கிழங்கு விவசாயம் செய்து வந்து

[Sri Mr. Kune Rao]

[23rd July 1952]

లలో ఉండే రైతులు తమ పశువులను ఈ అడవులలో మేపుకొనేవారు. ఈ సౌకర్యములనుండిని ఈ నాడు కోల్పోయారు. వివాదాలే ఈ అడవులను ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల చేతులనుంచి తప్పించి ఫారెస్టు డిపార్టుమెంటు వారికి ఇచ్చినారో అప్పటినుంచి ఈ శాఖలలోని ఉద్యోగస్తులు అవలంబిస్తున్న నిరంకుశ విధానవల్ల పేద ప్రజలు ఎక్కువగా విధాన అన్యాయాలకు గురిచేయబడుతున్నారు. ఇదివరలో ఉండే ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీల ప్రాంతాల్లో పేదవారిపట్ల కొంత కనికరించేవారు.

“ ఫారెస్టు డిపార్టుమెంటు ఉద్యోగులు ఎంత నిర్ణయంతో ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారో తెలియజేసేందుకుగాను ఓక ఉదాహరణను మనవిచేస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా మా చింతలపూడి తాలూకావంటి ప్రాంతాలలోని మట్టి అంతగట్టిగా ఉండదు. నీరు పడితే కొట్టుకొని పోతుంది. ఆ ప్రాంతాలలోని పేద ప్రజలు ఈ మట్టినే ఉపయోగించి గోడలు పెట్టుకోవాలి. కాని ఈ మట్టి గోడలకు ఉపయోగపడదు. అందుచేత కంపత్ దొంగలు కట్టుకోవాలి. ఆ విధంగా కామవరపుకోట గ్రామంలో రైతులు దొంగలు కట్టుకుంటే ఆవి అధికారులు, ఉద్యోగులువచ్చి బలవంతంగా వీకి లీనుకొనిపోయి అడవి పుల్ల కొట్టారనే కేసుపెట్టి రైతులను కోర్టులనుట్టు తిప్పుతున్నారు. పేద ప్రజానీకం ఎంతో కాలం నుంచి తమ గ్రామాలకు సమీపాన ఉన్న అడవులనుంచి కంప తెచ్చుకొని ఇళ్ల మరుగుకు దొంగలు కట్టుకొనుటకు ఉపయోగించుకోవడం పరిపాటి. మా ప్రాంతాలు గవర్నమెంటు వారు స్వాధీనం చేసుకోని క్రితంకూడా జమీందారులు, మొఖసాదార్లు అనాధిపదంగా ఈ హక్కును గుర్తించేవారు. కాని ఈ నాడు అడవులు ఫారెస్టు డిపార్టుమెంటువారి చేతులలోనికి వచ్చిన తరువాత అటువంటి సౌకర్యముల నన్నిటిని రద్దుచేసి వేశారు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో పేద ప్రజలు అడవులలోని కంప తెచ్చుకొని దొంగలు కట్టుకొన్నారనే కారణంచేత ఫారెస్టు ఉద్యోగులు ఈ దొంగలను కూడా మూలదోసి వేస్తున్నారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. విండ్ల తరబడి రైతులు, మాల్లులు అనుభవిస్తున్న సమస్యలను బిక్కుబిక్కుడి తొలగించేయడం వల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా అపవృత్తి పడుతున్నారు. ఈ కష్టాలకు తోడుగా గ్రామాధికారులు, కరణం, ముకసములుకూడా గ్రామాలలోని పేద ప్రజానీకాన్ని ఎక్కువగా విధాల బాధలు పెడుతున్నారు. మాలి నాలి చేసుకొని జీవించేవారు ఎందు పుల్లలను విరుకొన్నామూ వారిపై కేసులు పెట్టి జరిమానాలు విధించేట్లు చేస్తున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా అనేక సందర్భాలలో ఉద్యోగులు కంట్రాక్టర్లు మొదలైనవారికో లాలోగీ పడి చెట్లను కొట్టించి అమ్ముకొంటున్నారనికూడా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. పేద మాల్లు ప్రజలు ఎందుపుల్లలు విరుకుంటుంటే కేసులు బనాయించే ఈ అధికారులు ఎక్కువ అక్రమాలు చేస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఈ అధికారుల చేతులలోనుంచి ఈ అడవుల పరిపాలనను తొలగించి పూర్వము వలసే వాటిని ఫారెస్టు పంచాయతీలకు వప్పించవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. నాడే గ్రామాలలోని రైతులు, ఇతర మాజీజనం తాము ఆనుసృతంగా అనుభవించుచున్న హక్కులను కాపాడుకోగలరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ ఇక జమీందార్లు, మొఖసాదార్లు ఎన్నేట్లు తమచేతులలో పున్నప్పుడు, ఖాములను సాగుచేస్తూ ఉన్న కొంతమంది రైతులకు రసీదులుగాని, పట్టాలుగాని ఇవ్వలేదు. ఎన్నేట్లును ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనంచేసుకొనిన తరువాతకూడా ఎంతో కాలంనుంచి సాగుచేస్తున్న రైతులకు పట్టాలు యివ్వక ఆ ఖామిని రిజిస్ట్రు అడవులుగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించింది. ఈ ప్రాంతంలోని సాగుకు వీలైన ఖాములలో రైతులు ఈ సంవత్సరం నుభుస్సైరు చేశారు. అటువంటి రైతులను ఖాములనుంచి తొలగించుటకు అధికారులు ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. యెన్నిసార్లు పట్టాలు యివ్వమని, యిది అడవికాదు పది సంవత్సరాల

23rd July 1952]

[Sri M. Kufle Rao]

నుంచి మేము సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నామని అధికారకు పిటిషన్లు పెట్టుకున్నా ఆజాదకాలేదు. యిలా పంట భూములను రిజర్వు ఫారెస్టులుగా ప్రకటించటం యంత అవినేకమో అలా దించమని కోరుతున్నాను.

‘ఇదే విధంగా కృష్ణా జిల్లాలోని సముద్ర ప్రాంతములోనుండే పల్లెవారిపేటకూడా ఈ ఉద్యోగులు చాలా అన్యాయంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. ఈ సముద్ర ప్రాంతాలలో అడవులలోవర పెద్ద పెద్ద చెట్ల మీ పేరగవనే విషయం అందరకు తెలిసిందే. ఈ గ్రడే కాలలో మడచెట్లు అనే చిన్న చెట్లు మాత్రమే పెరుగుతాయి. వీటివల్ల హెచ్చు ప్రయోజనమేమీలేదు. ఈ చెట్లు కర్రను వంటవెరుకుగాను అకులను పక్షులల మేకగాను ఉపయోగిస్తారు. యివి ఒక గజముకన్న పెరగవు. ఈ సముద్ర ప్రాంతాలలో నివసించే వారు చాలా పేదవారు. ముఖ్యంగా సముద్రంలో చేపలు పట్టుకొని జీవించడమే వారి వృత్తి. ఇదే వారి జీవనాధారం. సముద్రపు నీరు పోటువల్ల ఈ మడచెట్ల లోనికి వస్తుంది. ఆ సమయంలో చేపలు పట్టుకోవడానికి వల్లివారు వెల్లిచే అడ్డకాయలు వారిని ఎక్కువగా బాధిస్తున్నారు. చేపలు పట్టుకోవడానికి వచ్చినవారిపై చెట్లను కొట్టుకొని పోతుటకు వచ్చారని చెప్పి కేసులు పెడుతున్నారు. ఎంతో కాలంనుంచి ఈ వల్లివారికి ఈ ప్రాంతంలో చేపలు పట్టుకోవడం ప్రధానవృత్తి. కాని ఈ నాడు సముద్రపు ఒడ్డున ఉన్న ఇనుక ప్రాంతాలు కూడా అడవుల క్రింద classify చేయడంవల్ల వీడ ప్రజలు చాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. ఈ విధమైన అన్యాయాలు జరుపుతుంటే ప్రజలు వివిధంగా ప్రభుత్వంపట్ల విశ్వాసం యాచులారో గ్రహించగోర్తాను. ప్రభుత్వం వారు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానాల పట్ల ప్రజలకు ఎటువంటి సద్భావంలేదు. ఈ విధానానికి ప్రజాభిప్రాయం వ్యతిరేకముగా ఉన్నది. మద్యపాన నిషేధంపట్ల ప్రజలు వివిధంగా వ్యతిరేక భావం కలగి ఉన్నారో అదే విధంగా ఈ అటవీ పరిపాలన విధానంపట్ల ప్రజలు వ్యతిరేక భావంకలగిఉన్నారని గుర్తించాలి. అటవీశాఖ పరిపాలనలోవున్న అవకతవక విధానాలవల్లనే, అక్రమాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ లోటుపాట్లు సవరించే నిమిత్తం ముందుగా ఈ అడవులను ఫారెస్టు, పంచాయతీల ఆధీనమందుంచవలసిన, ప్రజలు అడవులలోపోయి ఎందు చుట్టలు తెచ్చుకోవటానికి, పశువులను అడవులలో మేపుకోవటానికి, వచ్చి ఆకు, కంప తెచ్చుకోవడానికి అవకాశం కల్గజేయవలసిన దని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా సముద్ర ప్రాంతంలోఉండే జాలరీ ప్రజలు నేర్వచ్చగా ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో సంచరించి చేపలు పట్టుకోవడానికి, మావులు పన్నుకోవటానికి అవకాశం కల్గజేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా జిమిందార్లు, మొఖాసాదార్లనుంచి స్వాధీనంచేసుకొన్న అడవులలోని సాగుకు లాయకిఅయిన భూమిని, బంజరు భూములను అడవి భూములనిచెప్పి పేదలకు అన్యాయం చేసుకుండా వారికి సాగుకు యివ్వమనికోరుచున్నాను.

“అంతే కాకుండా అడవులను పెంచి, పోషించే విషయంలోకూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసు కోవలసిన కోరుచున్నాను. అడవులను సరిగా పెంచినట్లయితే వర్షములు సకాలంలో కురిసి కరువు కాటకాలకు ఎటువంటి అవకాశముండదని అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే. ఈ విషయంలో సోవియట్ రిపబ్లిక్ అడవులను పెంచే విధానం భూదాహరణగా తీసుకోండి. ముఖ్యంగా అడవులకు సమీపాన ఉన్న గ్రామముల లోని ప్రజలు ఎంతో కాలంగా అనుభవించుచున్న హక్కులను రద్దుచేయవద్దని కోరుచున్నాను. రైతులకు నష్టదాయకంగా పరిణమించే శాసనములు చేయవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమించుచున్నాను.”

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I propose to speak on this Demand to emphasize the point raised

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by the Muslim League Legislature Party in the cut motion which we have given notice of and which among other things, relates to the administration of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act in the Malabar forests. Coming as I do from the Malabar district, I feel it my duty to bring to the notice of the Government the importance of the point that the vast possibilities of utilizing the minor produce of the Malabar forests like wax, honey, bamboos, reeds and rattan, for the purpose of starting very useful industries have to be explored by the Government and that greater attention than at present has to be devoted to this matter, and that steps have to be taken on the basis of the recommendations made by a delegation that had been deputed by the Government of India to go to Japan and report on the subject after making necessary investigations. This is going to be a source of very valuable income to the Government and I request the Hon. Minister to take early and necessary steps for investigating the possibilities of this line of industries.

“Coming to the administration of the Preservation of Private Forests Act, it is my regretful duty to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that it has become a scandal in the district. I wish to observe that the working of the various provisions of the Preservation of Private Forests Act has not resulted in the preservation of the forests to any appreciable extent. As a matter of fact, I regret to say that the Act has only accentuated the destruction of the forests. The provisions of the Act are being evaded by certain people and no attempt has been made by the concerned authorities to check this. They must take steps to ensure the proper administration of this Act. This, they are not doing at present with the result that some of the officers of this department are reported to have become partners in the income derived out of these forests along with certain dealers in forest produce. Sir, this has become a regular scandal as I said, and it is freely said that a certain percentage is given to some of the forest officers for issuing unauthorized permits to dealers for removing timber from the forests and for certain other concessions. The post-war statistics, if taken, will show that there is a larger quantity of timber in the market now than at any time in the past. This is because a large quantity of timber has come to the market with the knowledge of the forest officers concerned and without obtaining regular permits from the officers. The dealers get surreptitious permission for removing the timber from the forests and bringing the same into the market. This is the reason why we find a large quantity of timber in the market at the present moment without profit to the State. I wish to take this opportunity to urge upon the Government that an emergent enquiry must be made into the working of the Preservation of Private Forests Act. On the basis of the recommendations submitted by such an enquiry committee, the Government might take adequate steps to ensure the preservation of the forests and avoid the abuses that are now going on without any check or control. Only if the Government take steps in this direction, they can achieve satisfactory results in the matter of preservation of forests and checking abuses.

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“As some of the forests are inaccessible to ordinary men, the forest administration also seems to be inaccessible to proper supervision and check. I wish to emphasize that the higher authorities of the Forest department must exercise greater check and control over the affairs of forest administration. I reiterate my request that an emergent enquiry might be made into the working of the Preservation of Private Forests Act, with special reference to the forests in the district of Malabar, and the Government might take suitable steps, on the basis of the results of such an enquiry, to ensure the better working of this Act.”

*SRI P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Demand. దేశముయొక్క సహజ సంపదలలో అటవీ సంపద ప్రాధాన్యం వహించినది. కాని యుద్ధ కాలంలో దుర్బడిన క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితుల వల్ల అడవులు సమూలముగా నష్టముచేయబడినవి. వాూ భావమునకు యిదియు నూ ఒక కారణముగా శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు చెప్పుచున్నారు. ఇట్టి తీరి అడవులు హెచ్చుచేయడము ప్రభుత్వం ప్రాధాన్యముగా గమనింపదగియున్నది. ఈ సందర్భములో జమీందారి యిలాకాలోని అడవులు దే విధముగా నిర్లక్ష్యముచేయబడుచున్నవో మనవి చేయదలచు కున్నాను. జమీందార్లు ఆగ్రహారందార్లు అనేకమంది తమ ఎస్టేట్లను ప్రభుత్వమువారు స్వాధీనపరచుకోవడము చట్టసమ్మతముగా చెల్లినరెదని హాకొర్టులో రిక్యు file చేసి ప్రభుత్వమువారు సదరు ఎస్టేట్లకు సంబంధించి జాతీయ పట్టించుకోవడదని యింజె క్లను ఉత్తరువులు పొందియున్నారు. ఈ కారణములవల్ల ఎస్టేట్లలోని అడవులు మరల జమీందారుల స్వాధీనములోనికి వచ్చినవి. ఈ అడవులు వారు సొంతముగా నీరుపోసి సత్తుపెట్టి పెంచినవిగా తమ స్వయం ఆస్తిగామించి సమూలముగా నరికించి, విక్రయించి డబ్బు సంపాదించుకొనుచున్నారు. అక్రమముగా వారు డబ్బు సంపాదించుకోవడంకంటే అడవులను సమూలముగా నాశనముచేయడముద్వారా దేశానికి ఆనర్థము కలిగించబడుచున్నది.

“కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు దరిమిలాన Constitution కు సవరణ ప్రతిపాదించి జమీందారి ఆచారిషత్ బిల్లు చెల్లునట్లుచేసినారు. ఇందుపై స్పీకర్ కోర్టుకుమార్దా అప్పీలు జరిగి, జమీందారి ఆచారిషత్ బిల్లు చెల్లుతుందని తీర్పుజరిగియున్నది. ఇది జరిగి ఆరు మాసములకువేగా అయినది. కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు త్వరపడి రిక్యు రద్దు పూరింపకుండా రోటీట్ కోర్టులో జరిగేట్లు చూస్తున్నట్లున్నది. అట్లాగే తి యిక ఆరు మాసములకు యీవల యిది తీర్మానముకావు. ఈ లోపుగా అకూర్చుకొన అడవులు సంపూర్ణంగా నాశనముకాగలవు. అచ్చట రైతులకు అది తిరని గొడ్డలిపెట్టు కాగలదు. ప్రభుత్వమునకు వివరీత నష్టము కలుగును. నష్టము విలువ యంతయని estimate చేయుటకు శక్యముకాని పని. ఈ సందర్భములో నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో వెంకటగిరి జమీందారుగారుమార్దా రిట్ file చేసి అడవులు స్వాధీనముచేసుకొని యున్నారు. వెంకటగిరి అడవులలో మార్పు కనుములమార్దా చేరియున్నది. చాలా విలువగల అడవులు. వివరీత నష్టమునకు లోనగుచున్నవి. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో గొల్ల పల్లి, కలవరంబ అడవులు పూర్తిగా నరికివేయబడినవి. మహారు ఒకటిన్నర లక్షల రూపాయలు ఆ జమీందారు సంపాదించుకున్నాడు. అడ్వకేటు జనరలుకు directive యిచ్చి రిక్యు సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో రద్దుపరిపేచ తగునని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. ఇది సాధ్యముకాకపోయినచో ordinance ద్వారానైనా యీ అటవీ సంపద నష్టపడకుండా చూడవలసిందని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను మరిన్ని వెంకటగిరి జమీందారుగారు రిక్యు రద్దు అగునని తెలిసి యెట్టి పరిస్థితులలోను అడవులు ప్రభుత్వమునకు స్వాధీనము

[Sri P. Venkataswami Reddi] [23rd July 1952]

చేయగూడదని ఇరువది సంవత్సరముల లీజుకు ప్రభుత్వమును కోరియున్నారు. అందుపై forest ఆధికారులవచ్చి అడవులు తనిఖీచేసిపోయివున్నారు. కాని రైతుల ఆక్షేపాలు విచారించి తెలుసుకోలేదు. అప్పటి రైతులకు ఉడుకున్న (customary and prescriptive rights) అనాది అచార అనుభవ హక్కులు విషయమై కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలు జమీందారుతో పోరాడి వ్యవహారములు జరిగి, రైతు అనేక కష్టపట్టాలకు పాలై, తుదకు తనకు ఉన్నటువంటి కనీసపు హక్కులు వసతులు—అనగా పశువులను, గొర్రెలను, మేకలను మేపుకొనుట, కట్టె కంప వచ్చి ఆకు కొట్టుకొనుట మొదలగునవి, ఖరీదు చూఫేగా తెచ్చుకొనుటకు హక్కు స్థిరపడి అనుభవించుకొనుచున్నారు. ఇట్టితరీ ఆడవుల మరల జమీందారుకు లీజుకు యివ్వడము అనవసరముగా రైతులకు జమీందారుకు తగాదాలు కలిగించినట్లు అగును. కాని ఎట్టి పరిస్థితులలోను జమీందారుకు లీజుకు ఇవ్వకూడదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. అడవులన్నియు ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనపరచుకొని ప్రతి గ్రామమునకు సాముదాయిక ఖామీగా ఆయకట్టుకు చెందింతులకు తక్కువలేకుండా పశుసంపద ననుసరించి ఆకలిజర్నీ ఫ్రీండ్ వదలివేసి గ్రామ సాముదాయికమునకు free of charge తో కట్టె, కంప, ఆకు వగైరాలు తెచ్చుకొనుటకు, పశువులు, గొర్రెలు, మేకలు మేపుకొనుటకు క్రమపద్ధతిమీద వసతి కల్పించి ప్రభుత్వము control లోనే వుండు కొని మిగతా అడవులు reserve చేసి కాపాడవలయునని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఇట్టి పద్ధతులు అమలుజరిగితేనే అటవీ సంపద కాపాడనగును.

“జమీందారీ రద్దు బిల్లులో “రైతులు అనాదిగా అనుభవించుచున్న అచార అనుభవ హక్కు”లకు భంగము కలుగకుండా చూడబడుననియున్నది. కాన settlement చేయునప్పుడు సక్రమంగా విచారించి రైతుల హక్కులు కాపాడతగునని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

“వెంకటగిరి జమీందారీ రైతులకు హక్కుల విషయమై తగాదాలు వచ్చినప్పుడు రైతులను అన్వేషణముల అడుపులో వుండుకోవలయునని మొత్తము అడవులు reserve చేసి Forest Act అమలుజరుపవలెనని unreserve చాలినంత వదలకుండా reserve చేయుటకు లైసు కొట్టించియున్నారు. కొన్నిచోట్ల ఈ లైసు గ్రామ సాగుబడి ఖామీలను అనుకొనియున్నది. ఎట్లేటు ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనముచేసికొన్న మిదట -డవులు reservation కు ప్రకాశము తయారుచేయుటకు Assistant Conservator of Forests వచ్చినప్పుడున్నూ, Conservator of Forests తనిఖీకి వచ్చినప్పుడున్నూ యీ సదర్శిము చెప్పుకున్నాము. కాన యివి అన్వేషణము వ్యప్తిలో వుండు కొని జమీందారీ రైతులను అడుపులో వుండుకోవలెనని కొట్టించిన లైసు స్థిరపరచకుండా చాలినంత unreserve వదలివేసి రైతులయొక్క హక్కులను కాపాడవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి కోరుతున్నాను.

“మరియు జమీందారుగారు ఈ అడవులలో అనేక వేల యెకరాలు తమ స్వంత కనుటం ఖామీలని తప్పుడువిధముగా తమకు కావలసినవారిపేర బినామీగా పట్టాలు వేసుకొనియున్నారు. ఈ విషయమై Commissioner for Settlement of Estates వచ్చినప్పుడు వారికినీ, ప్రభుత్వంవారికినీ memorandum ద్వారా తెలుపు కొనియున్నాము. కాని దరిమిలా వివిధ జరిగినదిన్నీ తెలియదు. ఇట్టి అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండా అమూల్యగంగా విచారణ జరిపి సమయ పట్టాలు రద్దుపరిపించవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

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* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy 12-50
 Speaker, Sir, forests constitute a nation's greatest wealth. At p.m.
 present, people are not made to realize that forests are the
 greatest national wealth. I do not criticize the Hon. Minister who
 is in charge of this portfolio for this state of affairs. The previous
 Ministers had for a very long time neglected the forests. People
 have not been educated about the usefulness of the forests. That
 is the reason why crimes have increased. People go into the forests
 and cut down the trees. They do not realize the value of wood and
 the consequent loss to the State. If they had been educated, they
 would not have gone into the forests to cut down wood, and many
 crimes could have been prevented. There are reserved forests and
 the Government have completely neglected these areas. People
 from my area have been complaining for decades that the reserved
 forests are neglected by the Government. This is the complaint
 from every section and from every quarter. Each area is in charge
 of a guard and a watcher. The reason why cutting of trees is going
 on is that the area is in charge of these two people, who are ill-paid.
 Because they are ill-paid, they are forced to take illegal gratifica-
 tion. Their wages and salaries are taken for the supplies of the
 Assistant Conservators and others and the watchmen and guards
 are forced to resort to such illicit means. I do not say that all
 District Forest Officers and Assistant Conservators are such. But
 many depend upon the poor guards for their maintenance—for sup-
 plies and services. Many of the guards give away their salaries to
 the rangers and others above. When they give away their salaries,
 how are they to maintain themselves? Naturally they foist cases
 on innocent persons and take money. This is the root cause of
 corruption. Men at the top are to blame. If the guards and
 watchers are given better wages and if men at the top behave
 better, they will protect the forests and preserve the wealth. I
 know certain circulars have been sent to these officers to behave
 properly but no action appears to have been taken on these circulars.
 The general complaint continues as before.

“ Then, Sir, in certain forests, cows and sheep are allowed to
 graze and there is a permit system obtaining for this purpose. But
 this does not give full relief. There are a good number of tanks
 and wells in the reserved forests constructed long ago by our
 ancestors, may be with a philanthropic motive, to supply water to
 the cattle. But this civilized Government have not done anything
 even to repair those tanks and wells. It is sheer injustice to the
 villagers who send their cows and sheep for grazing in the forests
 that these tanks remain unrepaired. Of course, during famines,
 these are repaired. One cannot expect a famine to occur every-
 where to make one think of repairing the tanks. I would request
 the Government to undertake immediately repair works so far as
 tanks and wells in the reserved forests are concerned.

“ Then, Sir, plantations have to be improved. Plantation is the
 most important aspect of afforestation. If the Government want
 the ryots to contribute to the forest wealth of the nation, they must
 undertake fresh plantations. This work can be undertaken during

[Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi] [23rd July 1952]

the rainy season but it is not being done now. The existing plantations need to be improved. Also, fresh plantations have to be undertaken every year. If not, the forest wealth will decrease year by year and we cannot afford to forgo this national wealth.

" Sir, I was referring to the permit system for grazing purposes. In my district, there are some closed areas. These areas are opened only when famine comes. I suggest that they should be kept open every summer. If we take statistics, we will find that these areas are silently destroyed by certain mischievous elements. In order to avoid the wastage of forest wealth in this way, the Government can allow cows and sheep to enter these areas by keeping them open at least in summer. There are a large number of cows in my place—Bukkapatnam—which have to go ten or fifteen miles for grazing in the reserved forests. I suggest that these cows can be allowed to have penning in reserved forests for a little fee. This can be done without any loss to the department.

" Sir, forest crimes have increased from 32,000 in 1935-36 to a very high figure now. The income from fines and forfeitures has risen from Rs. 32,500 to Rs. 57,21,000. Crime is increasing and it is not as if the people are committing offences for offence's sake. It is because, poverty is there. Poverty is at the root of crime. Instead of tackling the root cause, there is no use of catching hold of people who carry headloads of wood or manure leaves. Have more plantations and give better wages to the forest guards and watchers. They are to-day poverty-stricken and downtrodden. Give them something and they will save all the wealth of the forests.

" Sir, the fundamental reason why all this happens is, the Forest officers and the head of the department, whenever they inspect the forest areas, do not contact the people around. They do not get into touch with the people of the surrounding areas. If they contact them, they will know their grievances and take their suggestions also. This will enable the department to do something good for them and the villagers themselves will be the best guards of the forests. By mingling and mixing with these people, the departmental officials can ensure the safety of the forests. I hope the Government will take note of this suggestion.

" With these few remarks, Sir, I support the Cut Motion."

SRI P. BAPU NAIDU :—“అధ్యక్షా, మదరాసు రాజధానిలో ఫారెస్టు నిబంధనల వివిధరకములుగా ఉన్నవి. ఈ నిబంధనలు ప్రభుత్వమువారిచే ప్రవేశపెట్టబడి బహుళాలమైనది. అప్పటి ప్రభుత్వము అప్పటి పరిస్థితుల ననుసరించి అటువంటి చట్ట నిబంధనను ఏర్పాటుచేసినది. నాటికి నేటికి పరిస్థితులు చాలా మారింది. కనుక, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రత్యేకముగా ఒక నిపుణుల సంఘమును నియమించి, ఈ సంఘమువారు అటువంటి ప్రదేశములలో కర్రటించి, ఆయా ప్రాంతీయ ప్రజలకు అటువంటి సంపద నుపయోగించుకొన గలుగుటకుంటే అవకాశములను కల్పించుటగా ఈ అటువంటి చట్ట నిబంధనలను సవరించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము అటువంటి శాఖలో పనిచేయుచున్న ఉద్యోగస్తులు పూర్తిగా నైతికవత్సము జేచియున్నారు. వీరు విద్యప్రజలచే చేస్తున్న దార్శనములు రానురాను ప్రబలుచున్నవి. ఇటువంటి వీరి ప్రవర్తనవల్ల పలు

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అటవీక ప్రాంతములలో ప్రజలకు సహజము తప్పి, శాంతికి భంగమువాటిలే పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినవి. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయములను గురించి త్వరగా తగు చర్యలను తీసుకొనవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత అటవీ ప్రాంతీయాధివృద్ధి గురించి కొన్ని సూచనలు ప్రభుత్వము నకు మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

“గంజాము జిల్లాలో దిగువ లోయ ప్రాంతములు పోడు వ్యవసాయము చేసు 1 p.m కొనుటకు అనకూలించబడినవి. ఈ విధముగా పోడు వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనుటవల్ల సాధారణ సాంకేతిక శాస్త్రీయ-పద్ధతుల దృష్ట్యా ఏ విధమైన హాని జరగలేదని అనుభవముపైనే రుజువైనది. కనుక ఆయా ప్రాంత ప్రజలు ఈ విధముగా పోడు వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనే అవకాశము కల్పించి వారిని అర్థిక యిబ్బందులనుండి విముక్తి చేయుటకు ప్రయత్నించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. మరియు ప్రజల అడవులలో కట్టెలు గొట్టుకొనుటకును, పశువులు, గొర్రెలు, మేకలు మేపుకొనుటకును పూర్తి అవకాశము కల్పించవలెననికూడ కోరుచున్నాను. పశువుల పుల్లెగిమీద 5 లక్షల రూపాయలు హత్రమే ఆదాయము వస్తున్నది. కాని ఈ పుల్లెగి పేరుతో ప్రజలకు ఒక గోటి రూపాయల నష్టము; తాదా, అవసూనము కలుగుచున్నది.

“అటవీ లోయలలో వివిధ ఫలవృక్షములను పెంచి ఒక ప్రక్కన ఆదాయము, తిండి అభివృద్ధిచేసి, మరొక ప్రక్కన బహిష్కరించిన చెట్లను పెంచవచ్చును. విశేష పట్నం జిల్లాలో సీంహాచలము, మువదార ట్ట్రేము, తలకొన మొదలగు మేక్షితాల వద్ద పెంపె తోటలను ఆదర్శముగా పెట్టుకొని, కొండ లోయలలో రైతులు తోటలు పెంచేందుకు పట్టులు ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. మరియు, పడమట సముద్రతీరాన కొండలమీద, జరియలమీద పెంచే జీడి తోటలు, టీ, కాఫీ, రబ్బరు తోటలవలె, ఒక 50 లక్షల రూపాయల ఖర్చుపెట్టే తూర్పు సముద్రతీర ప్రాంతపు అడవులలో, విశేష పట్నం జిల్లాలోనూడా ఇటువంటి తోటలు పెంచవలెనని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

“రైతులకు వ్యవసాయమునకును గృహనిర్మాణమునకును అవసరమైన కలశ, పెదురు, గడ్డి ప్రభుత్వము స్వల్ప ధరలతో ఇచ్చి, ఫారెస్టు రైతులకొరకే ఉన్నదని రుజువుచేసినచో, అడవి నాశనము తగ్గిపోవును.

“తరువాత ప్రభుత్వములో అన్ని డిపార్టుమెంటుల గురించి ప్రశంసము, ప్రచారము జరుగుచున్నదిగాని ప్రాజాధార మైనటువంటి ఫారెస్టు సంపద అభివృద్ధిని గురించి విలాటి సుచారము జరుగుటలేదు. కనుక దీనిని గురించి కరపత్రములు, ప్రత్యక్షములు, పటముల ద్వారా ప్రచారము సాగించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇంక, అడవి ప్రక్కలనుండి రైతులయొక్క ఇబ్బందుల విషయములలో, వీరి గోడు వర్ణింపవలెగాదు. కొండలనుండి వేగమున ప్రవహించే వీధులు, వంకలకు గ్రామాల వద్ద సరియైన రోడ్లు, వంతెనలు లేనందున అనేక పశువులు ఏటా నష్టముగావడము, నేడవు పనులు అగిపోవడము, సాహసించి ఈ వంకలను బాటుటకు ప్రయత్నించు మనుష్యులు అందులో చిక్కకొని చావడము తటస్థించుచున్నది. శాలిట్టి ప్రభుత్వము అటవీ ప్రాంత గ్రామాలకు ఎక్కువ రోడ్లును, వంతెనలను సేవ్కో చేస్తూ, ఇంతకు ముందు మనవిచేసిన తదితర సౌకర్యములన్నియు కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుచు ఏర్పడుచున్నాను.”

* SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a regrettable fact that ever since the Congress came into power, it has failed to implement the resolutions passed

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by it when it was fighting the British Government for the freedom of our country. Then the Congress used to say that it would abolish this 'Pullary' tax, that is, the grazing fees, if it came to power and thus improve the cattle prosperity of this country. It is absolutely essential that, in an agricultural country like India, Government should allow the cattle to graze freely in the forests. But the Congress Government not only imposed the grazing fee but enforced it strictly. Due to the recent floods in the Rayalaseema area, there has been a heavy loss of cattle. Thousands and thousands of sheep, goats and other cattle were destroyed. The Yadhava community was the worst affected by this flood. In order to serve these poor people at least, Government should give up collecting the grazing fees and allow them to graze the cattle in the forests free without paying any tax. There is no use of sanctioning loans to them which they cannot repay unless they are helped to improve their cattle by removing the tax.

"Sir, in Banganapalle State, there are a number of barren hills with no vegetation, with not even a tree worth the name. After the merger of the State, the Government have demarcated these areas under reserved forests, though they are barren, and are putting the people to unnecessary suffering. Petitions and mahazars were sent to the Government for the cancellation of this demarcation of reserved forests. An agitation against this was also put up by the people. But so far there has been no response from the Government. I would request the Government not to demarcate the forests indiscriminately as reserved forests.

"Then, Sir, I would like to make a suggestion regarding disafforestation of areas where the lands are fertile and could be brought under cultivation with the least effort and expenditure. Government may not approve of my suggestion when they are engaged in carrying out the tree-planting programme. But I feel Government can overlook this fact and allow disafforestation in order to bring more lands under cultivation and thus help the Grow More Food Campaign. In my constituency, there are some deserted villages like Seetharamapuram and Vajragiri. These are now demarcated under reserved forests in spite of the fact that there is not even a single tree worth the name in the area. It is but proper that Government should allow such areas to be brought under cultivation by forming land colonization schemes and thus help people to grow more food. Further, there is a feeder channel which flows into the Jwalapuram tank. With minimum expenditure, bunds could be constructed alongside of the channel, and hundreds of acres could be brought under cultivation.

"Sir, I appeal to the Government that wherever there are fertile lands and wherever there is the possibility of disafforestation, they would do well to disafforest that area and bring the lands under cultivation. With these few words, I resume my seat."

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

1-10 p.m. * THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, within the short time that you have been kind enough to allow for the debate on this Demand, as many as sixteen hon. Members have

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spoken and given their valuable suggestions on the various problems affecting the forest policy and the utilization of forest products in this State. It would be very difficult for me to go one by one into the various points that have been raised by the hon. Members. But I will try to reply to the various points which relate to general policies.

"One important change was made about 25 years ago in the forest administration of this country. Previous to that, so far as I can remember, the forest administration was in the hands of the Government, free from non-official influence. As far back as 1912, the question was raised whether it would not be proper to bring some element of non-official influence into the administration of forests. Sir, the matter was discussed and conferences were held, but the First World War intervened. Later, it was decided that what are known as ryot's forests, i.e., the fringe of the forests with which the ryot comes into touch, should be managed by the villagers themselves. In 1925, forest panchayats were organized and they came into force, I believe, almost all over Madras especially in areas other than the zamindari forests. So, for the next 20 years, the forest panchayats had been taking care of the forests. I do not think there is any hon. Member in this House who comes from a rural constituency and who is not in touch with the working of the forest panchayats. Sir, I do not want to go into details of what has happened. From 1946 onwards, investigation was made into the working of the forest panchayats and it was found that forests suffered during the last 25 years and that the forest panchayats that were under the control of the Revenue Department had not delivered the goods and had not been able to serve the purpose for which they were intended; so it was decided that these forest panchayats should be abolished and that the forests should be taken back by the Forest Department. It was quite recently that the Forest Department took over the forests from the panchayats.

"If I may try to analyse the points, hon. Members seemed to express that the cultivator, the grazier and the ryot are suffering quite a lot when they come in contact with the guard or the watcher or the ranger. It is, of course, difficult to make the cultivator feel that the guard is there to watch the forests and the ranger to take care of the forests and that the forests cannot be used indiscriminately. But the cultivator says there is considerable amount of corruption in the lower ranks of the Forest administration. Sir, this department is always ready to put down corruption and whenever specific complaints have been brought to the notice of the Government, they have taken adequate steps to see that such things do not recur.

"The hon. Member Mr. Siddanna Gowd who moved the cut motion and one other hon. Member suggested that it would be better if a non-official advisory body could be constituted in the villages which would act probably as a liaison between the departmental officers and the cultivators, and that it might be able to solve the problem that the cultivator was up against. Sir, this is a matter which requires consideration: It is only recently that we

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have abolished the forest panchayats. Therefore, this suggestion, coming as it does from the hon. Member Mr. Siddanna Gowd who has had much to do with forests, will be considered.

"Another point of great general importance that has been touched here is about the forests that have been taken over from the zamindars. Sir, I wish to say that, during this transition period of taking over of the estate forests by the Government, the rights and privileges that were being enjoyed by the cultivators and the ryots in those areas, will not be disturbed. At present, except stopping the admission of goats into these estate forests, almost all the privileges that the cultivators were enjoying before are being allowed."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Has not the Hon. Minister received several representations from the villagers near the outlying forests of Vizianagaram and Tuni zamindaris and elsewhere that the ryots are prevented from enjoying their customary rights which they used to enjoy when the forests were in the possession of the zamindars and that they are now deprived of them?"

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"There has been some confusion in this matter. We have taken steps to instruct the forest guards and other departmental officers who are in charge of these forests that until further orders, the privileges and concessions they were enjoying before should be allowed even now."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"They are not reaching the ryots."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"I can give a copy of the order to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition if he wants."

1-20
p m. "Sir, it was suggested that dry brushwood in the forests in Tuni zamindari area, could be offered for sale at a nominal rate. This matter is engaging the attention of the Government. So long as it is not found to be detrimental to the forest interests, we have no objection to allow private parties to purchase dry brushwood, until we introduce the coupe system in the zamindari areas."

"Many hon. Members of this House complained about the 'closing period'. In fact many hon. Members do not know the exact meaning which the expression conveys. Even though the panchayat forests were meant to be closed during the two months of June and July for grazing purposes, in reality such a thing was not done. Though the orders to that effect are in the papers, they were not carried out in practice. The order was not put into force in the panchayat forests. So, as soon as the Government took over the forests in areas which were hitherto under panchayats, they introduced the change. Some hon. Members seem to be worried about this change. In some of the areas wherein this change has caused hardship, we have issued instructions that the closing period should be held in abeyance."

"The hon. Member, Mr. Seethi Sahib, has asked us whether we could not appoint an enquiry committee to go into the working

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of the Preservation of Private Forests Act as applied to Malabar. I may tell the hon. Member straightway that this matter will be carefully gone into. I may also tell hon. Members of this House that the Madras Forest Act of 1882 will be amended suitably so that we could give better protection to private as well as Government forests. The other points which the hon. Member Mr. Seethi Sahib referred to, will be taken due note of.

"There is one other interesting point which some hon. Members have referred to. It has been alleged that in some of the estate forests even though they have been nominally registered as forests, cultivation has been going on. The hon. Gentleman Mr. Venkateswarlu asked: where some portions of the forests under Government control had been allowed for cultivation, why could not the Government consider the suggestion to assign these lands on patta? This is not a matter on which any generalisation could be made. As I said, at the time of introducing this Demand, only 15 per cent of the total area of Madras State is under forests. In any country normally at least 25 per cent of the area should be under forests. Unfortunately in this country we do not have even one-fourth of our area under forests. All hon. Members know that our rainfall depends to a very large extent upon the extent of our forests. If we allow portions of our forests to be cultivated indiscriminately what will happen? Our rainfall will be seriously affected. That is a factor which we should never lose sight of.

"One of the hon. Members urged the necessity to appoint gumasthas for issue of licences. This is another question which has been affecting our forest administration. Hitherto we have been issuing licences for grazing sheep and taking dry wood from our forests. Hitherto it was the forest panchayat president who issued the licence. Now the licences are issued by the forest rangers. Sometimes the cultivator has to travel long distances—even twenty to thirty miles—to meet the ranger and get the licence. A suggestion has been made by the hon. Member Mr. Siddanna Gowd that the Government could consider the appointment of gumasthas for this purpose. While I agree that it is a worthwhile suggestion, I am afraid it would not be economical. Government will have to pay something for these gumasthas by way of commission. There has been another suggestion that we may have an informal or advisory body for this purpose. The Government will carefully consider the suggestion and will soon take a decision on this matter.

"While dealing with the question of cultivation of some forest lands, I should like to refer to the *kumri* system of cultivation that is practised in some of our forests. Many of the hon. Members in this House may not be quite familiar with the *kumri* system of cultivation. I shall try to explain it. By *kumri* system is meant the raising of trees in rows in forests and producing crops in between the rows. Up to the time the trees grow into big ones, which would take normally between three and four years, the cultivation is carried on. Then it is put a stop to. The special feature in this system is that side by side with the growing of

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trees, the crops are also raised. Both growth of trees and cultivation are thus encouraged. We have found this a useful experiment. Wherever possible, the Forest Department has been advocating this *kumri* system of cultivation in the forests.

"The Speaker had been kind enough to allot twenty minutes for my reply. I think I have sufficiently covered my ground in that limited time. I have replied to many of the criticisms of hon. Members of this House about our forest administration.

"Before I close, I would like to touch upon the points which the hon. Member Mr. Bapanna Dora had made in his speech. I should like to pay a tribute to Mr. Bapanna Dora for the beautiful Telugu speech he made. I was moved while I heard it. Mr. Dora was referring to the sufferings which the poor hillman was put to in the Agency areas. He made certain general allegations and wanted that the Government should take action. I may point out that it is not enough if we send a circular stating: 'Do not use the hillman to carry your dholi.' Such a circular won't be giving effect to my friend's wishes. But if my friend Mr. Dora will give me some specific instances . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Hundreds of them."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"One instance will be enough for me from the Leader of the Opposition, to take action. As I was saying, if my friend will give me specific instances, we will be able to take action, and within a very short time we will be able to put down this bad habit.

"My friend also referred to the forest officers snatching away pumpkins,—Gummidikaya and Budithagummidikaya—belonging to the hillmen. Again, if the hon. Member will give specific instances, we will not hesitate to take action, and we will see that the matter is set right.

"There is one more point which the hon. Member Mr. Siddanna Gowd mentioned, viz., about the uniformity of rates of grazing fees to be fixed for these forests. He is himself a person well acquainted with forests and he knows that it was the panchayats that fixed all sorts of rates for the grazing of cattle. Government have only one uniform rate, but it is the panchayats that fix varying rates such as 4 annas, 8 annas, 1 rupee and so on. I think the hon. Member also mentioned Re. 1-4-0 as the rate in one instance. Well, Sir, I may inform this House that we have just taken over these panchayat forests, and this question of having a uniform rate will be gone into. But may I tell the hon. Member that the Government rates which are very low, were fixed very very long ago: and if the panchayat rates are now found to be very reasonable, I cannot understand why we should not keep them."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—"The rates were fixed in the year 1947."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"Anyhow, this question of uniformity will be gone into. It has got only one merit,

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and that is, that the cultivator will know that the rate of grazing fee he has to pay for a cow or a sheep or a buffalo is fixed—it does not matter which forest it is—and it will be very convenient for him. As I said, this will be gone into.

“ Sir, I hope that within the short time which has been allowed to me, I have tried to answer the various points that have been raised by the various speakers. I now request the hon. Mover of the cut motion to withdraw it.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ I press my cut motion, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I now put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 83,48,000 for Forest, be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

The motion was declared lost.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ I demand a poll, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I want to know if the hon. Member presses for a division. It is already past 1-30 p.m. now.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ That seems to be the desire of the Members.”

(The bell was rung for two minutes and hon. Members were seen entering the Chamber and taking their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I now understand that the Opposition Members are not pressing for a division. I shall again put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 83,48,000 for Forest, be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will now put the original Motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,48,000 under Demand IV—Forest.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m.”

(After lunch 2-30 p.m.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ To-morrow, day after to-morrow and on Saturday the House will sit till 8 p.m.”

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(2) DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT.

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,00,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.”

In moving this very important Demand, I shall briefly refer to the general lines on which Harijan work has been so far conducted and the result that has been achieved in recent years and I shall be looking forward to the views and constructive suggestions of hon. Members of the House at the end of which I will be in a position to make a more lengthy statement in answer to the various points.

“ The total estimated expenditure on Harijan Uplift and Backward communities is Rs. 1,22,57,000 and of this Rs. 1,12,00,000 is estimated as expenditure on Harijan Uplift work and Rs. 10 lakhs on the concession to Backward Classes. Now the money not covered by this Rs. 74,00,000 that I referred to, is met from the general funds under Rural Reconstruction and the Harijan Uplift Fund. However, the total amount that becomes available for the work connected with Harijan Uplift and the Uplift of the Backward Classes comes to Rs. 122 lakhs odd. As hon. Members are aware, Harijan Uplift work was started by the Madras Government thirty years ago under the Labour Department but it was progressing in slow degrees. However, it has made rapid progress, especially during the last 10 or 12 years. It is common knowledge to all hon. Members how the movement for Harijan Uplift received a great momentum as the Father of the Nation took up this subject from 1932 onwards. In 1932 as a result of the Poona decision, the Harijans and the Backward Classes were given their legitimate share and the movement for giving them their legitimate share in the Government of the country was started from that time and we know the progress that has been achieved from that time onwards on all fronts so far as the oppressed sections of the society are concerned. Last year, the amount spent on concessions to the eligible communities was Rs. 117 lakhs and this year also in spite of the acute financial stringency, the Budget figure is about Rs. 112 lakhs. I must say, in this connexion, that our provision is intended to maintain the level and we were not able to make as much provision as we would wish to make in addition to what we have provided because the conditions in the State are such and large diversion of funds to deal with famine conditions in Rayalaseema and elsewhere, has become necessary. The chief measures adopted for the amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans and other eligible communities are as follows :—

‘ Provision of house-sites, maintenance of schools, grant of scholarships and stipends, boarding grants, grants for the purchase of books, slates and clothes, etc., for the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department;

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'provision of wells, tanks, etc., for the supply of drinking water;

'provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street lights and burning and burial grounds; and grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities.'

"I shall first deal with the question of provision of house-sites. It is one of the most important questions connected with the living conditions of these communities. The Government have given high priority to the scheme of providing house-sites to the Harijans in their programme of ameliorative work. House-sites are provided to them by assignment of land at the disposal of the Government and by acquisition of private land. During 1950-51, 3,999 house-sites covering an extent of 247.91 acres were provided in several districts in the State. Since 1949, all the poor Harijans including converts who do not possess houses of their own and cannot afford to pay the cost of the lands are made eligible for the grant of free house-sites at the rate of 3 cents in wet and 5 cents in dry areas.

"According to this changed policy, an extent of 204 and odd lakhs of acres was acquired during 1950-51 at a total cost of Rs. 2,36,000 providing thereby 3,500 house-sites. 2-40 P.m.

"Sir, I now come to education. Great emphasis continues to be laid on the educational advancement of the Harijan community and a large sum of Rs. 87.4 lakhs has been set apart for expenditure on educational activities of the Harijan Welfare Department. This includes a sum of Rs. 22.5 lakhs for payment of boarding grants to hostels, Rs. 21 lakhs towards pay and allowances of teachers and other staff employed in the Harijan Welfare schools, Rs. 17.02 lakhs for midday meals, Rs. 12.02 lakhs for compensation payable to schools for admitting Harijan students free of fees in elementary and secondary schools, Rs. 9.76 lakhs for scholarships, and Rs. 2.36 lakhs for the maintenance of 22 hostels run by the Government themselves.

"Scholarships of this department are open to Hindus as well as converts to other religions from Hinduism, and all the communities which were previously getting scholarships from the department continue to get them.

"The policy of the Government has been to get the pupils belonging to 'eligible communities' admitted in the schools already existing in the locality and to open separate schools for them only in places where, either owing to caste prejudices or other causes, the need for such schools is acutely felt. There were 1,349 separate schools run by the Government in 1950-51. They are called labour schools. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy teachers have been employed therein. The total number of children on the rolls at the close of the year 1950-51 was 98,000. Free midday meals are given to all pupils belonging to 'eligible communities'. The expenditure on this item during the current year is estimated to be about Rs. 17 lakhs and odd.

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" Besides running separate schools, a number of scholarships and stipends to pupils belonging to 'eligible communities' are sanctioned. These scholarships are also given for professional, commercial and industrial courses.

" The Government are at present giving lump-sum boarding grants to the hostels at the rate of Rs. 150 per annum per pupil. This system has been in vogue since 1948-49. Prior to this, individual boarding grants were given to the students. The expenditure on boarding grants during 1951-52 was Rs. 20.37 lakhs and the expenditure in 1952-53 is estimated at Rs. 22.09 lakhs. It will be seen from the above, that there has been an increase of expenditure towards the payment of subsidy to privately-managed hostels and in view of the present financial stringency, it will not be possible to provide for much larger sums. It is a matter for regret for the Government themselves that more provision could not be made in this direction this year. As against 356 subsidized hostels in 1949-50 for 8,581 pupils and 451 hostels in 1951-52 for about 13,000 pupils, the present number of hostels is 492 with about 14,726 pupils. In addition to the subsidized hostels, the Government are also running 22 hostels of their own. The Government are also making half grants towards the cost of constructing buildings for hostels which have been in existence for five years and more. It is proposed to give during 1952-53 a grant of Rs. 30,000 under this head, for buildings which are under construction. We could not make more provision for the construction of new buildings this year in view of the financial stringency, to which I have already made a reference. It will be seen from the above that the Government are making every effort in a progressive way to provide hostel amenities to the Harijan students in all places where educational facilities are available.

" Then, I come to the provision of wells, tanks and other amenities. The Collectors of the districts are, as in the past, continuing to sanction non-recurring grants up to Rs. 4,500 for each item of work on the various measures relating to the welfare of the Harijans, such as sinking of wells, provision of pathways, latrines, etc. Nine thousand five hundred and seventy-four wells and 21 drinking water tanks were constructed or repaired at a total cost of about Rs. 53 lakhs from the beginning of the year 1950 up to 1951. The expenditure incurred over this item during 1951-52 was Rs. 5.14 lakhs. The estimated expenditure for 1952-53 is Rs. 5 lakhs. This includes provision of sanitary amenities like pathways, street lights, cremation of burial grounds, flaying enclosures, etc.

" I shall now refer briefly to the Acts that have been passed by the Legislature in favour of the rights and privileges of the Harijans—the Temple Entry (Authorization) Act, and the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act which was suitably amended and brought up to date in 1947. We passed these two Acts in anticipation of the provisions made in the Constitution for the welfare of the Harijans. Although the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act has been in force for more than a decade, I regret and I have to confess that

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the provisions of this Act have not been observed in some parts of the State and especially in the rural areas. There have been cases of harassment of Harijans by the so-called Caste Hindus. Let me assure this House that during the last few months every complaint that came to the notice of the Government was acted upon in a vigorous manner and the results were also noted in each case. An attempt in the same direction will be made because enforcement at every point is an indication of the earnestness of the Government to see that these Acts are not honoured more in breach than in observance. Sir, I shall not fail to take any opportunity that arises to impress upon the various services of the Government to see that these enactments of the Legislature are respected and popularized and that the knowledge of these enactments is made available to the people who are living in the villages. I trust there will be improvement in the situation. Cases of harassment of Harijans by the so-called Caste Hindus will be promptly dealt with by the district authorities. Social service organizations, notably the Harijan Sevak Sangh, have co-operated with and assisted Government officials in detecting such cases and bringing to book offenders. In this connexion, I need hardly stress that however much the Government may try to put an end to the curse of untouchability by legislation, without the co-operation of the people and the social service organizations, it will be a difficult task. I am glad to say that that co-operation is forthcoming in a larger measure now than ever before. Still, there is much headway to be made in the villages. In particular parts of the State, things are a little better but in some parts of the State things are not so good.

“The Department of Harijan Welfare is also in charge of the work relating to the grant of educational concessions to Backward Classes. Lump-sum provision for this purpose is being increased gradually year by year in order to meet the demands of the Backward Classes. During 1949-50, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made and this provision has been increased to Rs. 10 lakhs during this year.

“The department of Harijan Welfare came into existence on 1st April 1949 with Sri V. Bashyam Ayyangar, retired Judge of the Madras High Court and a tried worker in the cause of Harijan Uplift, as Honorary Director. He resigned his office with effect from 1st April 1952, just a week in advance of the taking up of office by the present Ministry. For appointing a new Director, we took a little time, for we wanted to get a whole-time officer to be in charge of this very important department. Government have now appointed Mr. R. S. Malayappan, a trained officer of the rank of Collector to be in charge of this department as Director of Harijan Welfare. The large expenditure incurred through this department constitutes somewhat a proper index of the welfare services rendered by the department. During the last three years of its life, the department has been responsible for spending sums of greater magnitude on welfare work than in the previous years. I hope with the experience gained, the department will be able to gain substantial and abiding results in the years to come.

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“ Special reference must be made in this connexion to the very valuable services rendered willingly to the department by Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar, as Honorary Director of the Department, and the good results so far achieved are largely due to his untiring efforts. I am very glad to inform the House that the good offices and advice of Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar are always at our disposal even now, and I thank him for placing his services even now at the disposal of this department.

“ Sir, I shall not anticipate the contents of the speeches that will be made by hon. Members of the House. I dare say there will be many points which may be raised, regarding the difficulties that are experienced in the working of this department at the various places in the periphery of this State. The Government are not unaware of the difficulties that are experienced in the districts and in the villages. It will be our endeavour to take note of every little bit of criticism, more especially constructive criticism, and bring about improvement in the working of this department. I beg to say that we are aware that we are only at the beginning of this great movement. It cannot be judged purely from the financial provision that has been made. What is more important is to see that every pie spent on this work is properly spent, that it reaches those for whom it is intended, and that those who are concerned with this movement whether in the services or outside, do their work in a spirit of dedication and missionary zeal. That spirit, we hope, Sir, with the changing times, will be forthcoming, and that will enable this Government to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of all concerned, with the co-operation of hon. Members of this House. With these words, Sir, I commend this Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift for the acceptance of the House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,00,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.’

I have allotted the longest period of time of eight hours for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will reply to the discussion on this Demand to-morrow and not to-day.”

* SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 74,00,000 for Harijan Uplift be reduced by Rs. 100.’

Sir, I am glad that I have been given this opportunity to initiate the debate on this Demand. But, at the same time, I feel very much depressed to think that such a department as Harijan Uplift Department should still remain in our country, which claims to be a civilised country and that too in a Gandhian era. Sir, what I find is, though this poor community, the Harijan community, has engaged the attention of the Father of our Nation, the several things done in their behalf are being exploited in the name of this community, by some organization or other. I would suggest, if this

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department is to be continued, it should be changed into Sin Atonement Department—atonement for all the sins committed by the other communities in this country in the name of religion and in the name of even God. Anyhow, I feel that all the sympathy shown and all the help rendered by the Government or by the various departments—all this, will not go far to help this community to rise up. For, a sense of duty must rise in their own heart; then only will the spirit of help come in them. So, for the present we can only pave the way for that community to stand on its own feet.

“ Sir, I heard with great interest the speech of the Hon. Minister. I was really moved by the tone of sincerity and sympathy that sounded in his words. He admitted that more should be done, but it had not been done, and said that more could have been done but for the financial stringency. I accept that. But if the Government had taken us into their confidence before framing the Budget, we could have suggested to them ways and means of finding more money to be allotted to this department, by cutting expenditure on some other department which might be considered as unnecessary and waste from our point of view.

“ Sir, I find, as was also observed by the Hon. Minister in his opening speech, that the legislative enactments passed previously have only touched the fringe of the problem. Here I must point out that those who are responsible for the passing of those legislative measures are to-day in power. Therefore, they stand self-condemned. Anyhow, Sir, I am glad they feel now—and they are realizing and frankly admitting that much has not been done to this community. The hon. Gentleman, Swami Sahajananda the other day claimed that one-fifth of our population comprised this community. Sir, if only they are united, they will be the natural and legal rulers of this land. Sir, during my election campaign, whenever I went to the villages of the Harijans, this was what I told them: ‘Brethren, remember you are the inheritors of this land; you are the ancient rulers of this land.’ ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ So, it is in that way you exploited them.” (Laughter.)

* SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“ I spoke the truth; I never exploited them. So, Sir, first of all, they must be united. For that they must be given all facilities for education. If the Harijan problem is solved, then, I think, the other problems in our society can easily be solved, and thereby much money can be saved.

“ Then, Sir, much emphasis was laid by the Hon. Minister in his opening speech on the provision made in the Budget for wells, schools, hostels, etc. Sir, in this connexion if I lay stress on rural areas, then, the Hon. the Minister for Finance will at once say that urban areas should not be forgotten. But he must remember that most of our people live in villages and so, it is the duty of the Government to pay more attention to the welfare and uplift of the rural population.

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" For example, much difficulty is experienced by these people in getting drinking water. They want separate wells but it is difficult to find a drinking water source in the particular locality where these poor people live but, wherever a drinking water source is available in localities where Harijans live, it must be well protected. An overhead tank should be erected and pipelines should be laid and all the people in the village should be allowed to take water from this source so that they could mix and mingle with the Harijans forgetting all social barriers.

" In regard to schools for Harijans, because of the recent legislation, pupils from this community are freely admitted in all schools including schools under private management. However, this community feels that it should have its own schools. I suggest, Sir, that wherever a necessity is felt for schools exclusively for Harijans, they should be managed by the Harijans and they must also be open to members of all castes and special encouragement should be given to the managements of such schools to admit caste pupils. Thus the Harijan pupils and the caste pupils will have a chance to mingle together and understand each other. It is the fashion, Sir, nowadays to encourage Harijan hostels. In a similar manner, I wish to suggest, that wherever we give encouragement to managements for opening hostels for Harijans, special encouragement should be given to them to admit caste students also.

" In the rural parts, Sir, to whichever village we go, we find a small hamlet usually called ' Paracheri ' which is exclusively occupied by the Harijans. Generally these cheris are very insanitary. Special attention must be paid by the Panchayat Boards and District Boards to keep the streets of these cheris clean. The approaches to these cheris are particularly horrible. There is no road to these hamlets and even if there is a pathway, it is very narrow. Even a cart owned by the Harijans cannot pass through. The local boards should, therefore, pay particular attention to provide broad and neatly kept pathways from these hamlets to the major villages.

" Again, Sir, the so-called caste people play havoc with these poor, downtrodden Harijans in the matter of giving them facilities for burying and cremating their dead. Though the caste people have their own burial and cremation grounds, they do not give even a small stretch of land for the use of these poor people. Special attention must, therefore, be paid by this Department to provide the Harijans with burial and cremation grounds.

" Lastly, Sir, though there are departmental officers in each district for Harijan Welfare, in my opinion, the Collector should be made fully responsible for administering this department, and he must be asked to send a half-yearly report to Government so that Government could review the work and place it before the public and the Legislative Assembly. Nowadays a number of Personal Assistants have been sanctioned for the Collectors for various kinds of work and, moreover, with the separation of the executive and the judiciary, the Revenue Department officials have much less work to do and could, therefore, be made responsible for attending

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to the Harijan Welfare work. If the Collector is made responsible for this work, the people will have the confidence that the Government are very sincere and the Collector will also be in a position to enforce every section of the Acts relating to Harijan Welfare and also attend to their grievances. The Collector will also be in a position to see that his orders are executed quickly and not delayed on some pretext or other.

"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Harijan Welfare has said that a competent officer has recently been appointed and, I am sure, that Mr. R. S. Malayappan, with his experience will address himself to this task and show a distinct and clear advance in the course of the next six months."

* SRI A. M. RATNASWAMI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the Demand so ably put forth by the Hon. the Minister for Harijan Uplift. Sir, the community can really be proud to-day when we see young men of the community occupying high posts like District Collectors and District Superintendents of Police, and a number of educated men holding appointments as Deputy Collectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police, and also when we see a number of young men studying in the Engineering, Medical and Law Colleges and even women belonging to the community occupying respectable places in this State. Certainly, Sir, we have every legitimate reason to be proud when we look back on the condition of the community some 10 or 15 years ago when the community was certainly not treated in any dignified or respectable fashion by the Caste Hindus.

"Sir, before proceeding further, I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay my humble homage and also our loving tributes to the great leader, the Father of the Nation—Mahatma Gandhi—for the dynamic and illustrious leadership which he gave to his countrymen when he gave the clarion call to the country that unless untouchability was removed totally from the Hindu religion and completely from this country, there would not be any hope either for the religion to which we belong or to the country where we were born. I should also take this opportunity to pay my humble tribute to that great departed soul, Sri Dewan Bahadur Rettaimalai Srinivasan, for the dynamic leadership he gave to the community when the community was devoid of proper and effective leadership.

"Certainly, Sir, our community has every legitimate reason to be proud and we are really occupying a fairly respectable and dignified place in this country, but I would like to tell you, Sir, that with all the advancement we have made in the social and economic spheres—even in the political sphere when we find no less than 66 representatives in this House representing the interests of the Scheduled Castes—the advancement that the community has made is really far from satisfactory. The Government have been approaching this problem as if the problem of the Scheduled Castes is more an urban issue than a rural issue. It is all right when we

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find a member of the community occupying a highly exalted place like the post of Secretary to the Government or the post of a District Collector or any other similar high post.

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“ But, let us not assume, Sir, that the problem of the Harijan community has been solved because some members of the community are occupying the posts of District Collector or District Superintendent of Police. We must look into the sufferings of our people in the rural parts. I feel, Sir, much has got to be done. The Government must re-orientate their policy regarding the welfare of Harijans. There is still, Sir, economic slavery of the Harijans. I find in the rural parts hundreds of people labouring under very great difficulties and very great economic handicaps. When I went to a place called Thiruvaduthurai, some time ago, I found the members of the Harijan community being treated as slaves not only by the Caste Hindus but also by the Head of the Atheenam there. There is a *chota* Hitlerite regime in that part of the country. I very earnestly request the Government to go into this question and see how far the condition of the Scheduled Castes in that part of the country can be improved. There is the fact that they are suffering under economic slavery which nobody can deny or dispute. It is true, Sir, that a number of temples were opened to Harijans and closed again in a number of rural parts. Under your leadership, Sir, I was a happy participant in that glorious campaign of temple-entry. But what happened in a number of places where the Scheduled Caste people picked up courage to visit the temples? • The very next day after their visiting the temples, Sir, they were tied up to a tree and beaten black and blue. Thereafter, Sir, they had no courage to visit the temples at all. Until the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes is improved, such things are bound to happen. We felt happy when the temples, which were closed to the Harijan community for hundreds of years, were allowed to be visited by the members of Scheduled Castes. But unfortunately the Harijans could not avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the temples because of their economic conditions. Therefore, Sir, unless the Government take radical steps to improve the economic condition of the members of the Scheduled Castes, I am afraid, that inspite of the great steps that have been taken under the dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and also under the leadership of Rajaji whom we are fortunately having to-day as our Chief Minister, it would take a long time for the Harijan community to improve their position, culturally, economically and socially.

“ Next, Sir, I wish to refer to the question of slums in the City of Madras. There are about 250 slums in the City and the condition of the people, mostly Harijans, living in those slums is anything but satisfactory. These Harijans have put up huts, after spending some money, in some places belonging to certain private parties. One fine morning, the Corporation officials assisted by the Police Department come and very easily demolish the huts raised by these Harijans with so much difficulty. Therefore, I should like to request the Government to see that the members of the Scheduled Castes living in a number of places in the City are given

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suitable and respectable accommodation. There are lands available outside the City limits. Even within the City, I find a large number of sites kept unused by rich landlords. I do not see any reason why our Government should not acquire those vacant sites and put up buildings in those places for the use of the members of the Scheduled Castes."

* SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. Before I go into the details of the provisions made in the Budget for the welfare of Harijans, I would like to state something about the present miserably low economic condition of Harijans and about the obstructions that have been placed in the way of their social and economic progress in spite of the several constitutional protections and reservations laid down for them in the Statute Book.

" When we look at the question of Harijan Welfare, we should not forget that there are fifteen millions of unfortunate Harijans. In spite of their honest service to the people as true tillers of the soil and in spite of their doing the most humble task of scavenging, they are suffering for want of food, clothing and shelter. They have been made economic slaves and social outcasts.

" Sir, it may be gratifying to us to have the several Acts, the Abolition of Untouchability Act, the Temple Entry Act, the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, and also the observance of a ' Harijan Day ' every month but they have not solved the difficulties of the Harijans. These Acts remain as paper doctrines only.

" Even to-day Harijans have not been allowed to take water from public wells and tanks, have not been allowed to enter into public resorts and not allowed even to pass through Caste Peoples' streets in certain places.

" If any Harijan raises his voice against any kind of oppression, injustice and ill-treatment caused to him, he is undone. He cannot eke out his livelihood afterwards. A number of criminal cases will be foisted on him by virtue of the power, influence and wealth of the landlords who will use all unscrupulous ways and means to oppress him and exploit him. The pity of it is that these acts of the landlords cannot be proved in any Court of Law. Thus the Harijan has no protection of any kind. Even to-day, in Madras City, which is said to be a seat of culture, Harijans have to pose themselves as Naidus to get houses for residential purposes.

" It is shameful to let this House know, Sir, of a heinous crime committed by a landlord in Kannathur village of Gudivada taluk some six years ago to evict from his land the 20 Harijan families who had been dwelling there for the last 40 years. The story runs that one day the Collector of the district who happened to see these Harijan families living there himself ordered the acquisition of this site for the use of these people. The landlord with a view to get them evicted burnt their houses to ashes and got orders afterwards from the Civil Court prohibiting the entry of these Harijans into the site. The criminal offence was hushed up with the help of the police. The papers are still pending in the

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office of the Welfare Officer for the last six years. The Harijans are now dwelling in the private site of another person, and their stay is uncertain even to-day in this place.

“ Very recently, Sir, a Harijan of Golvepalli of Gudivada taluk was ruthlessly murdered by three ryots of that village. His only offence was that he was responsible for taking the initiative in getting sanction for the acquisition of a site belonging to these three ryots for the purpose of constructing houses for Harijans. This incident happened some two months back and the Police have not so far arrested any one. I can enumerate a number of incidents of this type where Harijans were murdered and nothing was done by Government. This incident has not only intimidated the Harijans of that village but also the Harijans of several villages and, therefore, they fear to represent to Government about anything they are really in need of.

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“ Therefore, as long as this ruthless exploitation is freely allowed and as long as caste prejudices and religious fanaticism play a major part in our day-to-day administration, there is no salvation for Harijans. When a Malan in South Africa refuses franchise for Indians, we speak at the top of our voice that he is a Dictator, a Fascist and a Hitler. What about our National Malanism which is more dangerous and which is tinged with caste hatred and religious fanaticism in addition to the traits of economic enslavement? I am afraid, there are Malans—Malans capable of greater injury in India, who now wield much influence over our ruling classes. It is the policy of the landlords to-day to keep the Harijans in want, poverty and servitude, so that the Harijans may necessarily depend upon them, and their exploitation of the Harijans may go on freely. The Acts made for the benefit of Harijans have become null and void, and our Fundamental Rights are a big hoax. Even thousands of paper Acts of this type cannot protect them from the increasing aggression and exploitation of the landlords unless the Harijans are made independent of their exploiting masters by being provided with land to cultivate independently. How far are the Government honest about this issue of making them independent? I will tell you, Sir, how the Government are shirking their responsibility in this respect. In every village, every facility is given for rich people and landlords to encroach upon and cultivate the Government waste lands with free support and favour of Government. To-day statistics will show that in every village, three-fourths of the extent of the Government wastes and porambokes is lying in the hands of landlords and rich ryots. The village karnam and the higher officials try to safeguard the interests of the landlords for reasons known to themselves. Railway lands have been leased out to landlords, lanka lands have been auctioned so that landlords can get them easily. Temple lands have been given to rich people for cultivation. Several wastes and abandoned tank-bed areas have been placed in the hands of landlords, and the Government stand for the protection of their rights. A number of lake-bed areas in Kolleru and other places have been purposely granted by Government to landlords for cultivation under pumping installations instead

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of helping the agricultural labourer. In a number of cases, Harijans were got evicted to give place to political sufferers. In a number of villages such as Remalli, Elukupadu, Nuasannapalem, Numa and Bonnulur in Krishna district, Government purposely kept several hundreds of acres of land waste, though agricultural labourers assured the Government that they would grow food on the lands in the interest of the State. But it seems rather more important for the Government to protect the landlords and keep the lands vacant than to give them to poor agricultural labourers to grow food and solve the food problem. It has become a great trouble for poor Harijans to possess any piece of patta land. They cannot retain the lands not because they are foolish but because the landlord uses all unscrupulous means, by refusing irrigation facilities, by encroaching on the lands until they leave off the land and sell it at a cheaper rate to the landlord himself. There are a number of cases where Harijans were dispossessed of even their patta lands.

"As regards the well subsidy scheme and credit facilities like the grant of takkavi loans, etc., the poor man is not helped. He has no access to the sanctioning authorities, he has no favours to confer and, therefore, his petition is kept pending till the whole allotment is over. In every form of assistance provided by the Government 95 per cent of the benefit goes to landlords and big ryots. That is how the Harijans are forced by Government to depend upon their exploiters. The Government are shirking their responsibility to help Harijans.

"The landlord, in his own interest, is exploiting the Harijans. The Government on the other side are also doing the same thing by taxing what little they earn to supplement their insufficient means of livelihood by way of levy of abnormal penal assessment on the lands they cultivate and by delaying the enactment of an Agricultural Wages Act to protect them from the landlord's aggression. In what way are the Government better than the landlord in the matter of exploitation?

"As regards the representation of Harijans in the public services, much injustice is being done to them. When a post is reserved for Harijans, Government provide at the same time exceptions to rules, to disqualify them; then how is the object of reservation for Harijans attained?

"Turning to the Budget, Sir, an amount of Rs. 112 lakhs has been allotted for Harijan Welfare. This includes the amount met from the Reserve Fund of Rs. 1 crore set apart for Harijan Welfare some four years ago. There is an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs remaining in that Reserve Fund of Rs. 1 crore. Last year Rs. 116 lakhs was sanctioned, but Rs. 3 lakhs and odd was surrendered at the close of the financial year. I do not know how the amount of Rs. 1 crore was spent in the absence of particulars. This year the provision has been reduced by nearly Rs. 4,25,000 as compared with the provision made for last year and some Rs. 3 lakhs was surrendered last year. This very fact shows how Government are taking care of the Harijans. Out of these Rs. 112 lakhs, Rs. 10

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lakhs has been set apart for Backward Communities. The balance is intended for the welfare of Harijans, Sugalis, Yenadis and for a number of works for the reclamation of tribesmen.

"I would like to draw attention to the important works for the uplift of Harijans which the Government have been evading to do. The immediate need of the Harijans is the provision of house-sites. This important item has been completely overlooked by the Government and the Budget provision made for the purpose for this year has been reduced by Rs. 1 lakh.

"I submit, Sir, that the condition of Harijans is hopelessly miserable. Every Harijan cheri is hopelessly congested and situated in the most insanitary places around which the filth of the entire village is heaped and allowed to stagnate. When this is a serious matter from the point of view of Public Health, the Government have not cared to attend to this. They claim that they have provided 46,000 house-sites so far from the time of the inception of the Labour Department in 1924. To relieve congestion even to a very little extent, some 50,000 house-sites are required in every district. Government collected some lakhs of rupees from Harijans towards the cost of land acquisition for house-sites. No house-sites have been provided till to-day to several of the depositors. The poor man's earnings are thus kept as dead money with Government without any interest. As provision of house-sites is very urgent from public health point of view, I hope Government will apply the emergency provisions of Land Acquisition Act, just as it has been done for the provision of canals, roads, etc.

"As regards Harijan hostels under private management, I need not tell much about them as Government know perfectly well that a regular business is going on in the name of Harijan Welfare. I would like to suggest to Government to put an end to this policy as early as possible and maintain these hostels directly by themselves."

* * SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மான்யத்திற்கு நானும் ஒரு cut motion கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதை தான் பிரேரேபிக்கப்போவதில்லை. இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதாக ஏழு டிப்டி தாசில்தார்கள்ையும் ஒரு சப்-கலெக்டரையும் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் 18,500 மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜின் மாதத்திற்குள் கட்டிடம் கட்டவேண்டும் என்று நோட்டீஸ் விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம்கட்டாவிட்டால் மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் உத்தரவை ரத்து செய்துவிடுவோம் என்று அந்த ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் பழனியப்பன் அவர்கள் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அவ்விதம் ரத்து செய்துவிடுவோம் என்று உத்தரவு போட்டால் ஜின் மாதத்திற்குள் இந்த 18,500 மனைக்கட்டுகளும் கட்டமுடியாது. அவைகளில் பல நஞ்சை நிலமாக இருப்பதால் எவ்விதம் அதற்கு மண் அடித்து கட்டிடம் கட்டமுடியும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் வயிற்றுக்கு உழைத்துவிட்டு வந்து ஒழிந்த நேரங்களில்தான் மண்ணை வெட்டிப் பட்டி கட்டிப் கட்ட ஆரம்பிக்க முடியும். அவர்களிடம் மண் அடிக்க வண்டிகள் எது? உடனே வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு பணம் எது? அதற்கு வசதி இல்லை. ஆகையால் சர்க்காரே அவர்களுக்கு கட்டிடங்களை கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவ்விதம் கட்டிக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம் வாடகை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு 10, 15 என்று வாடகையாக வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். மனைக்கட்டு கொடுத்த உத்தரவை ரத்து பண்ணக்கூடாது. ஜின் மாதத்திற்குள் கட்டிக்

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கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லாமல் மூன்று வருஷத்தில் கட்டிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று உத்தரவு போடலாம். இல்லாவிட்டால் சர்க்காரே கட்டிடங்களைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கலாம். அவ்விதம் ரத்து செய்தால் இவ்வளவு நாட்கள் ஏழு டிபுடி தாசில்தார்கள் வேலை பார்த்துவந்து செலவாகிய பணம் வியர்த்தமாகிவிடும். ஆகவே மனைக்கட்டுகளை கொடுத்த உத்தரவை ரத்து செய்யவேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் Building Society என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஆங்காங்கே பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்கு நாலு வீடுகள், ஐந்து வீடுகள் வைத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து புதிய கட்டிடங்கள் கட்ட உதவுகிறார்கள். ஏழைகள் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு கொடுத்து கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக வசூல் செய்துகொள்வதாக இருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுத்தவர்களுக்கு இந்த உதவியைச் செய்யவேண்டாம் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“சீயாதி, நன்னிலம், தாலுகாவில் ரிசர்வ் போலீஸை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அக்கிரமம் செய்ததைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்தோம். மகாநாடு கூட்டித் தெரிவித்தோம். கனம் பரமேஸ்வரன் அவர்கள்கூட ஜில்லா கமிஷனருக்கு தந்த கொடுத்த நிறுத்தினை. இந்த விஷயத்தில் இந்த சட்டசபையில்கூட ஒரு adjournment motion கொண்டுவந்தேன். நாங்கள் விசாரணை செய்கிறோம் பிறகு அறிக்கை வெளியிடுகிறோம் என்றும் இப் பொழுது இதை வற்புறுத்த வேண்டாம் என்றும் அப்பொழுது பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த கனம் குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார். ஆனால் இதவரைக்கும் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. போலீஸ் மான்யம் வந்த போதுகூட இதைப்பற்றி பேசினேன். பதில் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இந்தமாதிரி பதில் கொடுக்கவில்லை யென்றால் வெளியே இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கு இங்கே சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்று அராஜகம் நடக்கிறது என்றும் சிந்திக்கும்படியாக இருக்கும். அதனால்தான் இப்பொழுது சீயாபியில் கம்யூனிசம் பரவி இருக்கிறது. ஏதாவது செய்தால்தான் சர்க்காரின்மேல் நம்பிக்கை உண்டாகும், காங்கிரஸின்மேல் விசுவாசம் உண்டாகும். ஆகவே உடனே ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து பாரபட்சமில்லாமல் விசாரித்து ஒரு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட வேண்டும்.

“மேலும் டயிரிடுவதற்கு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. வாரத்திற்கும் குத்தகைக்கும் நிலம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கும் வைத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. வேலைக்கும் வைத்துக்கொள்வதில்லை. உள்ளூரிலுள்ளவர்களை சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளாமல் வெளியூர்களிலிருந்து கொண்டுவந்து வேலை செய்யும்படி இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதமிருந்தால் நாட்டில் அராஜகம்தான் நடக்கும் என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன்.

“மேலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு டோதுமானபடி கல்வி வசதி கிடைக்கவில்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இதுவரைக்கும் 22, 24 வருஷங்களைக் சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவோ பணம் செலவு செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செலவு செய்தும் டிகிரி பெற்ற யாரும் வெளியே வரவில்லை. ஆகவே கல்வி விஷயத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா ஒரு நன்மையையும் அடையவில்லை.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பல ஊர்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய வீடுகளை பிரித்தெரிந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். சர்க்காருக்கு அதைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்தும் இது வரைக்கும் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஏதாவது சொன்னால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் specific ஆக எந்த ஊரில் நடக்கிறது என்று எழுதிக்கொடுக்கச் சொல்லுகிறார். எவ்வளவோ விண்ணப்பங்கள் போட்டிருக்கின்றனர். அவைகளைப் பேரில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்விதம் நடவாமை விருக்கும்படியாக ஒரு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் உத்தரவு போட்டு அங்குள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அனுதாபம் காட்டவேண்டும்.

“மேலும் அங்கே புதிய மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு பண்ணவேண்டும். ஒரே ஒரு Labour Officer-ஐப் போட்டால் அவருக்கு நேரம் இல்லாததால் அவரால் வேலையை சரிவர நடத்தமுடியாது. இரண்டு மூன்று டிபுடி தாசில்தார்களைப் போட்டு வேலையை தொடர்ந்து நடத்தவேண்டும்

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மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் புறம்போக்குகள் உள்ளபடி பொதுவுக்கு பயன்படுவதைத் தவிர மற்றவைகளை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது வாய்க்கால்களிலும் வரப்புகளிலும் வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காரணம் செளகர்யமான இடம் இல்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் தீவிரமான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பயிரிடுவதற்கு நிலம் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் பயிரிட்டுவந்த நிலங்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் வேறொருவருக்கு விற்கக்கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். மேலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு குடும்பத்திற்கு இரண்டு ஏக்கரா நிலம் வீதம் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பணமில்லை என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது ராம்பாதசாகருக்கு சர்க்கார் கேர்டிக்கணக்கான பணம் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் சில லட்சம் ஏக்கரா நிலங்கள்தான் பயிராகும். அதனால் மிராசதாரிகளுக்குத்தான் பயன் ஏற்படும். ஏழைகளுக்கு வராது. அந்த அடிப்படையில் போடும் பணத்தை எடுத்து ஏழைகளுக்கு நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தால், அதாவது ஒரு குடும்பத்திற்கு இரண்டு ஏக்கர் வீதம் நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தால் செளகர்யமாக இருக்கும். அவ்விதம் செய்யும் படியாக சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“மேலும் நாட்டில் மூலாதாரக் கல்வி பரவவில்லை. டிபுடி இன்ஸ் பெக்டர்கள் ஏதோ சில காரணங்களுக்காக பாடசாலைகள் முன்னேற்றவிடாமல் தடுக்கிறார்கள். கூடுமானவரையில் அதிக பாடசாலைகளை திறந்துவருவதாக தெரியவில்லை. நேற்று ஒருவர் சொன்னமாதிரி 25 பெண் பிள்ளைகள் சிவையாது. அதனால் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. சில மாணவர்கள் ஒரு ஊரைவிட்டு இன்னொரு ஊருக்குப் போய் படிக்கலாம். இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வேண்டாம் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம்தான் வெண்டும் என்று சொல்லலாம். பெண் குழந்தைகள் இல்லை என்று பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை எடுத்துவிடக்கூடாது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கும்படியாக சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டாயிரம் கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. 140 labour schools இருக்கின்றன. இது போதுமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைத்துக்கொடுப்பது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் இன்னும் பரவவில்லை. புது ஹாஸ்டல்கள் வைப்பதில்லை. 1951-52-ல் 4, 5 ஹாஸ்டல்கள்தான் நடத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். புது ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு மாணேஜ்மெண்டாரால் நடத்தப்படுபவைகளுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதமே உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 1952-ம் வருட ஜூன்மீ 30-ல் அந்த உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அந்த உத்தரவின்படி சர்க்கார் கிராண்டு கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடைய விடாமல் தடை செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். கனம் கூர்வையா அவர்கள் மத்தியக் இருக்கை காலத்தில் வடக்கே ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒன்றாக 40 ஹாஸ்டல்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார் ஆனால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் 4, 5 ஹாஸ்டல்கள்தானிருக்கின்றன. இவ்விதமிருந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் எவ்விதம் முன்னுக்கு வருவார்கள். Harjan Welfare Committeeயில் நூறுக்கு 25% அடுத்த வருஷம் increase பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருந்தார்கள். அந்தவிதமாக இருக்கும்போது புது ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கும் கிராண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி கேட்டபோது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எதுவும் பதில் சொல்லாமல் மழுப்பிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் மனதும் சமாதானமாகாமல் புழுங்கிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய குறைகளை போக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது Part II Scheme-கள் தள்ளப்பட்டன. பல கிராமங்களில் தள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. Part II scheme-படி ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் சிபாரிசு பண்ணி அதை கமிட்டியாரும் ஹரிஜன டைரக்டரும் அங்கீகாரம் செய்தார்கள். 16 பேர்களை சிபார்சு பண்ணியதை அங்கீகாரம் செய்தார்கள். ஒன்பது பேர்களை கலெக்டர் சிபார்சு செய்ததையும் அங்கீகாரம் செய்தார்கள்.

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திருச்சியில் 25 பெண்களை சிபார்சு செய்யப்பட்டு அங்கீகாரம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். மதராசில் 30 பேர்களை சிபார்சு செய்து 20 பேர்களுக்கு அங்கீகாரம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் நந்தனூர் ஸ்கூலுக்கு நூறு பேர்களை சிபார்சு செய்து 50 பேர்களை அங்கீகாரத்திற்கு அனுப்பியதில் அது போன இடம் தெரியவில்லை. Finance செக்ரட்டரி அதை எடுத்து எரிந்துவிட்டார்களோ என்னமோ தெரியவில்லை கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே Part II scheme-ல் முக்கியமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

“ஹரிஜன மெம்பர்கள் பேசுவதற்கு ஒன்றிரண்டு மணி நேரம் அதிகமாக அவகாசம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை அசெம்பளியில் எடுத்து சொல்லிக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஆகவே முக்கியமாக மூன்று விஷயங்களுக்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும். தஞ்சை மலைக்கட்டுகள் விஷயத்தில் யாரும் தலையிடக்கூடாது. ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு அதிகமான கிரான்டு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பயிரிடும் நிலங்களிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றக்கூடாது. இந்த மூன்றுக்கும் சர்க்கார் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும். பயிரிட்டு வரும் நிலத்தை பிடுங்கக்கூடாது. இவைகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். இந்த மூன்றுக்கும் உத்தரவு வந்தால்தான் சர்க்காரிடத்தில் விசுவாசம் இருக்கும். இல்லாவிட்டால், என்னுடைய வயிறு எரிந்துகொண்டேதானிருக்கும்.”

* SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion moved by Sri Ramasami Nadar and oppose the original motion of the Hon. Minister. In doing so, I submit that the Members neither on that side nor on this side belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will be satisfied with the meagre amount of Rs. 74 lakhs set apart for the benefit and uplift of the Harijans and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, this morning when the hon. Member Sri G. Latchanna asked, when a political sufferer, an ex-Army man and a landless poor Harijan applied for a particular piece of land, who should get the priority, the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue was pleased to say that the highest priority should be given to the poor Harijan. If so, I want to know whether G.O. No. 1523, was amended or not. Now the first and foremost priority is being given to the political sufferers, next to ex-army men and then to landless labourers. But I am really very glad to know from the Hon. Minister that preference should be given to the poorest man over all other people. If the policy of the Government is to raise the economic status of the poor people, namely, Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities, the amount set apart is quite inadequate to meet all the requirements. To build up the economic status of these poor people, the British Government were pleased to reserve a certain percentage of lands for them, but the present National Government do not care to provide any reservation for poor people in granting or assigning lands. If the intention of the Government is really to ameliorate or raise the conditions of these poor people, they should take note of this and reserve a certain percentage of lands and assign them immediately, giving pattas to these poor people. For the last so many years certain lands have been under the occupation of these poor people and though the assignment order was passed in the year 1949, pattas have not at all been granted so far. I request the Government to amend G.O. No. 1523, and allow these poor people to have a chance of getting priority over others.

“The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that so many Acts like the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry

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Act were passed for the benefit of the Harijans. But they are good for nothing. They are only on the Statute Book. For instance, two days back when the Union Minister for Food visited Chittoor, at a relief centre organized by Srimathi Durga Bai, most of the Harijans went to him and complained that they were not allowed to have shelter in a particular temple. But the Caste Hindus then and there replied that they were going to erect a shed within the compound of the temple. I want to know what action the Government have taken on this.

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" With regard to the provision of house-sites, the Government are no doubt taking some steps, but much delay is being caused at every stage. For instance, I can bring particular cases—I am not speaking in general—to the notice of the House. In Nellore Municipality, the Harijans of Muthyalapalem and Dakshinamala-vada have been trying to get house-sites for the last 12 years and 14 years respectively. It was brought to my notice that the section 4 (1) notification was also published and much money was wasted on this subject. The Commissioner of Labour and Directors, and Collectors and other officials visited the area in the past. They could not acquire any land under the Land Acquisition Act and I am told that the Government have withdrawn the cases. They were directed to select another plot. This is a great injustice shown to the Harijans, as they are considered as untouchables by the Caste Hindus and thus are not allowed to remain in the previous site selected by the authorities in the midst of the Caste Hindus' quarters.

" With regard to drinking water wells, though preference is being shown to Harijans, the contractors are not at all doing the work properly. To suit the purse and convenience of these contractors wells are being sunk as they like. There is no proper check on these contractors and they are allowed to do the work in the manner most suitable to them. The Harijans are not given the chance to become contractors. I can give an example. In the village of Uppalapadu in Atmakur taluk in Nellore district, the Harijans are suffering for the last several years. They were allowed to take water from a well intended for them. Unfortunately, as these people touched that well, the well was poisoned and kerosene was poured into the well and it was used neither by the Caste Hindus nor by the Harijans. In the last three years, several cases have been launched against the Harijans on account of the dispute over drinking water of this well.

" Coming to labour schools, though there is a provision to give a chance to the Harijans for getting contracts for supplying mid-day meals, I note that 99 per cent of the contracts are given to the Caste Hindus. Several instances are being brought to the notice of officials, but nothing is done in favour of the Harijans, in villages like Manubolu, Leguntapadu, Yellayapalam, etc.

" About irrigation facilities, I must tell one thing. At Pad-disonpet, that noble gentleman Paddison built a village and set apart 1,000 acres of land for the poor people. Most of them are tribes and Harijans and they have been applying for the early supply of water for the last 12 years or so. But, the reference is

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kept pending with the Chief Engineer or some other official. Though water facilities are available within a mile from the reservoir, these people are not able to get water. Those who live 4 or 5 miles away are taking water. But, the poor Harijans, Scheduled Caste people, Scheduled Tribes and other backward community people are not allowed to take water.

"Again, this village is situated in the midst of forests. The forest authorities issued grazing permits to the poor Harijans, but after one or two years, the permits were cancelled. Thus, these poor people are denied these grazing permits even though these forests are adjacent to their place."

* SRI C. VELUKKAN :—“ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്പീക്കർ, സാർ, വയനാട്ട് നിരോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ രണ്ടു എം.എൽ.എ. മാരാണുള്ളത്. ഒരു സാധാരണ മൊറാണു സ്ഥലം: കൃതവൃത്തിയിൽപ്പെട്ട ആരോടാണ്. മലബാറിൽ 1/5 ഭാഗം വിന്യസിച്ചുള്ള നിരോജകമണ്ഡലമാണ് എന്തെന്ന്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഉള്ള നിരോജകമണ്ഡലം സൃഷ്ടിച്ചത് കേവലം സ്ഥാപിതതാല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണെന്ന് ഇം സാമ്പസണിൽ ആൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ഉണർത്തിക്കുന്നു. വയനാട്ടിലെ ജന്മിമാർക്കുവേണ്ടി വെച്ചുകൊടുത്ത വെള്ളം റവറും ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ പരിരോധകരമായ പരിതസ്ഥിതിയെയും പററിയാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളത്. വയനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷവും ഹരിജനങ്ങളും പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗക്കാരാണെന്നും അവരെല്ലാം ഭൂമിയില്ലാതെ ജന്മിമാരാൽ ചൂഷണം ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നവരാണെന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ആൻ ഉണർത്തിക്കുന്നു. കാട്ടുപ്രദേശമായിരുന്ന വയനാട്ട് ഇന്നു നാം കാണുന്ന രീതിയിൽ കൃഷിത്തോട്ടങ്ങൾ വെച്ചുപിടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഇവിടുത്തെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ കാട്ടുറ്റഗങ്ങളോടും കാലാവസ്ഥയുടെ കഠിനാഘാതം മലമ്പ്രദേശം മല്ലിട്ടുകൊണ്ടു നിരവധി ദുരിതങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നിരുന്നാലും ഈ വിധം സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജന്മിമാരുടെ കൈയ്യിലാണ്. സ്ഥാപന ഒരു ജന്മി ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി ഒരു ഹരിജന് സാധ്യമാകാതെ പതിനഞ്ചാം ഏക്കു സ്ഥലം കൃഷി ആവശ്യമായ വാടകയ്ക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഹരിജന് കിട്ടുവാൻ കാട്ടു തെളിയിച്ച് കൃഷി ചെയ്തു രണ്ടാം മുറണം കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ടു പൂർണ്ണമായവനായി എത്തിക്കഴിയുമ്പോൾ ജന്മി ആ സ്ഥലം ഹരിജനത്തിൽനിന്നും ക്രമീകരിക്കാൻ പകരം പേറെ കാട്ടു നിറഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലിസ്ഥലം വാടകയ്ക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ വയനാട്ടിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ വെറും ഒരു ഉപകരണമാക്കിയാണ് കാട്ടുമണ്ഡലങ്ങളെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളാക്കി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. കാട്ടുപ്രദേശങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഇതേ പ്രകാരംതന്നെയാണ്. ഒരു ഹരിജന് ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഏക്കു കുന്നോ മലയോ വാടകയ്ക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ആ ഹരിജന് പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു കാട്ടു തെളിയിച്ച് കാട്ടിലെ നാശങ്ങളോ പൊച്ചുപിടിപ്പിച്ചുവരുമ്പോൾ തോട്ടം റബ്ബർ ചെയ്യുന്ന സാമ്പസണിൽ ജന്മിമാരുടെ സാധിനശക്തി ഉപയോഗിച്ചും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കൊടുക്കപ്പെടുത്തിയും റബ്ബർ റേക്കർ ഒരു വല്ലവരുടേയും പേരിൽ ആക്കിയിടുന്നു. ആ സാധു ഹരിജന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിയും റൂമിംഗിലാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. വയനാട്ടിലെ കൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പരിശോധിച്ചുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഫലപ്രദമായ രീതിയിൽ കൃഷി നടത്തുന്നതു കൂടുതൽ ഒരു ഹരിജനങ്ങളോടാണ്. യാതൊരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുമില്ലാത്ത ഭൂമിമന്ത്ര കായത്തിൽ ഇവർ കൃഷി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഏക്കു വയൽ മാത്രമാണ്. ഇതുതന്നെയും എത്രയും കഷ്ടതയോടെ വ്യവസ്ഥയിലാണ്. മൂന്നു ഏക്കു സ്ഥലത്തിന്നു ഒരു മോടി കാലിയും അതിനുമേൽ ഉപകരണങ്ങളും ആവശ്യമാണ്. രാണ വയനാട്ടിലെ കൃഷി സമ്പ്രദായത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനവശം ഒരു ഏകദാതം കൊടുക്കുമുള്ള ഹരിജനം ഈ ഒരു മോടി കഴിവിന്നാവശ്യമാണ്. ചുരുങ്ങിയ സ്ഥലംമാത്രം ഉഴുതു ശരിപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഏതു ജന്മി നിബന്ധനയും സൗജന്യമായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഏക്കു വാടകയ്ക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്റെ രഹസ്യം ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ സ്വന്തം കാലികളെ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന് രാവിലെ 6 മണി മുതൽ 12 മണിവരെ ഉഴുതു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുന്നത് ഒരു ഗുസ് കാട്ടി മാത്രമാണ്. കൂടാതെ എന്റെ നിരോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട നെന്മേനി, നൂൽപ്പുഴ, കിടങ്ങനാട്, മുഴപ്പുയിനാട് എന്നീ അംശങ്ങളിലുള്ള ആദിവാസികളായ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഭൂമി മുഴുവനും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എക്സ്പ്രോപ്രിയേറ്റ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അത് ഏറ്റവും വലിയ അന്യായമാണ്.”

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* SRI K. NARAYANA :—“అధ్యక్షా, ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిదివరకూ హరిజనుల నిమిత్తమై 74 లక్షలు ప్రత్యేకించినట్లు ప్రచురింపబడినది. ఇందులో ప్రతి జిల్లాకు ఒక లక్ష రూపాయల చొప్పున హరిజనులకు విద్యా సౌకర్యం కలుగజేసే నిమిత్తం ఖర్చు చేస్తారని నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా హరిజనులకు యిండ్ల నివేళిస్థలములు యిచ్చే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు చాలా శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. గత ఐదు సంవత్సరములలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ విషయమై శ్రద్ధ వహించారనీ, యంతో మంచి హాజనులకు యిండ్లకు స్థలాలిచ్చారనీ మంత్రిగారు చెప్పియున్నారు. మా శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో గత ఐదేండ్లలో 30 గ్రామములలోని హరిజనులకు యిండ్ల స్థలములిచ్చినట్లు ఐదేండ్ల అభ్యుదయం పుస్తకంలో ప్రచురించేసియున్నారు. ఇది సరికాదు నాకు తెలిసినంతమట్టుకు ఒక గ్రామంలోకూడా యిండ్ల స్థలములు సరిగా యివ్వబడలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అనేక సంవత్సరాలలో Welfare Department లోని ఉద్యోగస్తులే హరిజనులకు అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు యిప్పించ దలచిన ఖాతులకు యితరులచేత అధ్యంతరం వచ్చేటట్లు చేస్తున్నారు. భాగ్యవంతులైన సవర్ణులచేత హరిజనులకు యీ స్థలములు యివ్వకూడదని పీటికనులు పెట్టిస్తున్నారు. హరిజనులకు స్థలములు యివ్వకుండా చేయుటకు ఉద్యోగస్తులే కాయకాకాలు జరుపుతున్నారు. వీపునపల్లి లాటాకాలోని లాచేరు, పెరుమార్లు, రేపాక, లెట్టవల్లు మొదలైన గ్రామాలలో criminal cases కూడా పెట్టియున్నారు. నువ్వై గ్రామాలలో ఒక గ్రామంలోకూడా సరిగా నివేళిన స్థలము వేయలేదు. హిందూ సంఘంలో హరిజనులు చాలా వెనుకబడి యున్నారని, సా. ఘోషకంగానే కాకుండా ఆర్థికంగాకూడ సర్వ విధాల పేదతనముచేత అర్థక లోపముచేత నున్నారని ఉద్యోగస్తులకు తెలియనిదిగాదు. హరిజనులకు ఉండటానికి యిస్తుగాని, తినటానికి తిండి గాని, కట్టడానికి గుడ్డగాని లేవు. ఇటువంటివారిపై ఉడార బుద్ధికి ప్రవర్తించాలని గవర్నమెంటువారు అధికారులకు తెలియజేయాలి. హరిజనులను సాంఘికంగా యితరులతో సమానులుగా చేసే నిమిత్తం అస్పృశ్యతను నివారించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక శాసనం చేశారు. అందుకు కారని అభినందించవలసియున్నది. కాని ఆవరణలోమట్టుకు యీ శాసనం అమలు జరుపబడుట లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ జాతులలోని అభివృద్ధిచరచాలంటే ముఖ్యంగా వారి ఆర్థికస్థితి బాగుపడేటట్లుచేయాలి. అప్పుడే వారికిగూడా సంఘంలో కొంత విలస వస్తుంది. ప్రతి గ్రామంలోనూ గవర్నమెంటువారికి చెందిన ఐంజరు ఖాతులు యివ్వాలి. ఇవివరలో కొన్ని ఐంజరు ఖాతులను విదేశీయ ప్రభుత్వంవారు అధికారావరోత్పత్తి స్థితిములకింద హరిజనులకు సాగుకు యిచ్చారు. గత ఐదేండ్ల కాలంలో రాజకీయ వాధితులకు ఖాతులు యిచ్చే సందర్భములలో హరిజనులు యంతో కాలంగా సాగుచేస్తున్న ఖాతులనుంచి తొలగింపబడ్డారు. గ్రామాల లోని కరణం మునసబులు హరిజనులకు ఖాతులు యివ్వకుండాచేయుటకు యివ్వే ప్రయత్నాలు చేస్తున్నారు. భనవంతులకే ఐంజరు ఖాతులు సాగుకు యిచ్చేటట్లు యీ గ్రామాధికారులు చూస్తున్నారు. నేను శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలు తిరిగిచూసియున్నాను. అనేక గ్రామాలలో యిదే విధంగా హరిజనులకు అన్యాయం జేయబడుతోంది. ఉద్యోగస్తుకు హరిజనులపట్ల యెటువంటి దయభుక్తులు కనిపించుటలేదు. ఆమాయకులు, విద్యారహితులు అయినా హరిజనులను దానపుచ్చుటయే వారు కనిగా పెట్టుకొన్నట్లున్నది. అస్పృశ్యతా నివారణ విషయంలో హరిజనులకు న్యాయం జరగటంలేదు. అనేక సంవత్సరాలలో హరిజనులు పీడనంగా కూడబడుతున్నారు. అధికారులపద్ధతులలో యీ విషయము చుసే విధేనుకొన్నా యెటువంటి వర్య తీసుకోబడటంలేదు. న్యాయంగా ఆలోచిస్తే ప్రతి లాటాకా కచ్చేరి లోనూ యివ్వే కేసులు హరిజనులకు వీలగా తీపు వెప్పబడవలసియున్నవి. కాని

23rd July 1952]

[Sri K. Narayana]

అధికారులు యీ కేసులను త్రోసివేస్తున్నారు. అస్పృశ్యత నివారణ చట్టాన్ని హృదయపూర్వకంగా అమలు జరపాలని హరిజనులు అనుకోసంతవరకూ ఆ చట్టంచేసిన ప్రయోజనం ఉండవలసివస్తున్నాను. జిల్లాలో ప్రస్తుత ఉద్యోగస్తుల హరిజనలపట్ల దయతో ప్రవర్తించేటట్లు చూడగలండులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“హరిజనులను అభివృద్ధిపరచే ఉద్దేశ్యంతోనే ప్రత్యేకంగా హరిజన వెల్ఫేర్ డిపార్టుమెంటును స్థాపించారు. బసవప్పటికీ హరిజనులకు తగినంత సౌకర్యం కలుగజేయ బహుశలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరలో చెప్పినట్లు హరిజనులను అధికంగా బాగు చేయాలంటే మెట్టుమొదట ఉండటానికి పూరి గుడిసెని లేని హరిజనులకు యిండ్ల నివేశ స్థలాలుకు యివ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వం విశేషంగా శ్రద్ధమూపాలి. స్థలములు యివ్వకుండా కాగితాలమీద రిపార్టులు పంపింప మాత్రాన హరిజనుల స్థితి బాగుపడదని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని దృష్టిల్పించాలనే కోరుతున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా గ్రామాలలోని బంజరు భూములు హరిజనులకు సాగుగివ్వాలి. హరిజనులలో నూటికి నూరు పాళ్లు వ్యవసాయమే ముఖ్య వృత్తిగాగలవారు. దినవంతా కష్టించి భూమిని సాగులోనికి తెచ్చి యీ బూలీకి భూములిచ్చినట్లయితే వారు యింకో శ్రద్ధమూపి త్వరగా భూములను సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనవస్తారు. కష్టించి వ్యవసాయం చేసేవారికి కాకుండా ధనవంతులకు భూములు యిండనేయున్నవి అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. మంచినీటి వాపుల ప్రవీణుల విషయంలోగూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. ఇంతవరకూ త్రవ్వించిన వాపుల విషయంలోగూడా చాలా అన్యాయంగా జరిగాయి. కొన్ని ప్రదేశాలలో హరిజనులను నూరులలోనుంచి నీళ్లుకోరుకోనీయుటలేదు. ఈ విషయాలలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు దృఢాత్మిత్వంవలన అన్యాయంగా జరుగుతూ చూడబడిందని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ శాసన సభలో ఆరేడై మంచి హరిజన సభ్యులన్నారు. హరిజనులకు న్యాయం కలుగజేయాలంటే యిద్దరు ముగ్గురు హరిజనులకు ముగ్గురు వదలవు యివ్వవలెను. ఆ విషయంపైగూడా ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు ఆలోచిస్తారని నమ్ముతున్నాను. కాలేజీలలో చదువుకొన్నటువంటి కుర్రవాళ్లకు తగిన ఉద్యోగాలిచ్చి ప్రోత్సహించవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. తెండు సంవత్సరముల క్రిందట B.L. చంద్రశేఖర్ ఒక హరిజన విద్యార్థి హరిజనులకు నుంచి నీటి బావి తగ్గదా విషయంలో సర్వాగ్రహం చేస్తే అధికారులు ఆరేడై మంచి స్కాలర్షిప్ను తొలగించేశారు. ఈ విషయం మా జిల్లా లోని యితర శాసన సభ్యులకుగూడా తెలుసును. హరిజనులకు జరుగుతున్న అన్యాయాలను ప్రతిఘటించే వారిపట్ల అధికారులు నిరసనగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. స్థానికోద్యోగులకు హృదయపరివర్తన వస్తేనే కాని ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చి శాసనాలు చేసినప్పటికీ హరిజనుల యిబ్బందులు తొలగింప మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ అధికారుల నిరసకుల విధానంపట్ల హరిజనులకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. హరిజనుల స్థితి బాగుపడాలంటే వెంటనే అమలు జరుపవలసిన పనులు (1) బంజరు భూములు వారికి శాస్త్రసతంగా సాగుకు యియ్యటం, (2) యిండ్లు కట్టుకొనటానికి నివేశన స్థలాలు ఉచితంగా యియ్యటం, (3) మంచినీటి వాపుల త్రవ్వించటం, (4) విద్యార్థివృద్ధికి హద్దు మొత్తాలు కేటాయింపటం చేయాలి. ఒక్కొక్క జిల్లాకు ఒక టీచరుపాఠశాల చొప్పున కేటాయించి దానిని యీ వెనుకబడిన జాతుల విద్యార్థివృద్ధికి ఖర్చు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. మా శ్రీశాకుభం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలు మిగతా జిల్లాలకన్న యింకో వెనుకబడియ్యాయి. వాటిని గురించి తగిన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. నేను చెప్పిన విషయాలపై ప్రభుత్వంవారు చర్య తీసుకోవాలని కోరుతూ యింతకో విరమిస్తా.”

[23rd July 1952]

4 p.m. *SRI T. MALLIAH :—“అధ్యక్షా, 1937 వ సంవత్సరంనుంచి కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం అధికారంలోకి వచ్చిన తర్వాత హరిజనాధివృద్ధికి గాంధీ మహాత్ముని ఆదేశం ప్రకారం కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు శ్రద్ధదూపుతున్నందుకు మేము గుంతో సంతోషిస్తున్నాం. గత ఐదు సంవత్సరములలో హరిజనులకు సహాయపడి ఉద్దేశ్యంతో ఆ ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేశారు. బసవప్పటికి అనుకొన్నంత అధివృద్ధి జరగలేదని, హరిజనులస్థితి యేమంత బాగుపడలేదని చెప్పటకు విచారిస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులను యితరజాతులవలె స్థాయికితెచ్చే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో వది సంవత్సరాలపాటు వారికి ప్రత్యేక సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసినదని మన రాజ్యాంగ బట్టలలో తెలియజేశారు. అందువల్లనే 10 సంవత్సరాలపరమా Reservation యేర్పాటుచేయబడ్డాయి. తరతరాలుగా హరిజనులు వెనుకబడి యున్నారు. మనోవిధములైన సాంఘిక, ఆర్థిక అన్యాయాలకు వారు గురిచేయబడ్డారు. ఇటువంటివారు యితర జాతులతో సమానంగా రావాలంటే 10 సంవత్సరములకాలం యంతమాత్రం సరిపోదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సాంఘికంగానేకాకుండా ఆర్థికంగా హరిజనులు అభోగిపాలైయున్నారు. జనాభాలో వారాపు అయిదవవంతున్న యీ అమానుక నిరుపేద ప్రజలను అధివృద్ధి పరచాలంటే యింకా యెక్కి సంవత్సరాలు పట్టుతుంది. హరిజనులలో చాలామంది కూలిచేసుకొని జీవించేవారే. ఈ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు సంవత్సరంలో యేకొద్ది కాలమా మాత్రమే పనివుంటుంది. మిగతాకాలంలో వసలేక జీవనోపాధిసంపాదించుకోలేని స్థితిలో హరిజనులున్నారు. ఇటువంటివారికి వృత్తులు కలుగజేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం వారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలి. ముఖ్యంగా వారి ఆర్థిక సంపదను పెంపు చేయటానికి సంస్కరణలు చేస్తేనేగాని ప్రభుత్వంవారి హరిజనోద్ధరణ ఆశయము సరేవేరదు. ఎప్పుడూ రాత్రిం బతుకల్లో భూములలో పనిచేసే యీ హరిజనులకు భూవసతిలేదు. ఇతర భూస్వాముల భూములలో కూలీలుగానే వారు పనిచేస్తున్నారు. హరిజనులకు భూవసతి కలుగజేసేసెట్లయితే దేశంలో అహర కరువు ఉండదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం వారిపరంగావున్న బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు మంజూరుచేయాలని కోరుచున్నాను. వారు ఆర్థికంగా బాగుపడితేనేగాని యితర సంస్కరణలవల్ల హెచ్చు ప్రయోజనం ఉండదు. బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు మంజూరుచేసినట్లయితే కొద్దిపాటి కాలంలో చాలా భూమిని సాగుగాకి తీసుకొనిరాగలమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. భూమిని కట్టించి సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చే హరిజనులకు సాంఘికభూమి లేకపోవటం వల్లనే మనదేశంలో అహరధాన్యాల కొరత యేర్పడుతోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“కో ఆపరేటివు విధానంవల్లగూడా హరిజనులకు హెచ్చు ప్రయోజనం కలగటం లేదు. హరిజనులకు కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలలో పేర్లు ఉన్నప్పటికీ వాటివలన హరిజనులకన్న యితరులే హెచ్చు లాభం పొందుతున్నారు. కేడవారివటంచేత, అమాయికులవటంవల్ల హరిజనులకు సాధారణంగా కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలలో పంతుకుబడి ఉండటం లేదు. కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలద్వారా యేవిధమైన మేలు కలిగినా అదంతా యితరులకే సంక్రమిస్తోంది. అందుచేత హరిజనులకు ప్రత్యేకంగా కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలను యేర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. వ్యవసాయ పరికరాలు, ఎరువులు, యితర వస్తువులు సరియైనటువంటి ధరలకు లభ్యంకావాలంటే, హరిజనులకు ప్రత్యేకంగా కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలను యేర్పాటుజేయటమే సరియైన పద్ధతి. లేకపోయినట్లయితే శ్రద్ధుతమున్న కో ఆపరేటివు సోసైటీలవల్ల వారికి అన్యాయమే జరుగుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులకు వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధికి, యితర పనులకు, అప్పులిచ్చే సందర్భంలో ఆ ఆస్తులను తీర్చి గడుపు ఒక సంవత్సరంనుంచి మూడు సంవత్సరాలకు

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[Sri T. Malliah]

వెంచవలసిన మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులు యితరులకన్న వేదవారవటంచేత వారిని ప్రోత్సహించి అభివృద్ధిపరచే నిమిత్తం అప్పులు చెల్లించే గడువు వెంచవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి కోరుతున్నాను.

“హరిజన బాలురకు విద్యనేర్చు విషయంలో గూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయవలెవారు. ముఖ్యంగా hostels నిర్వహణలో చాలా శ్రద్ధచూపాలని కోరుచున్నాను. ఒక ముఖ్యనిషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. హరిజనోద్ధరణశాఖకై నూట షన్నైడు లక్షల రూపాయలు కేటాయించినామని మంత్రిగారు తెలియజేశారు. ఈ డబ్బును సైక్లమంగా వినియోగించే విషయంలో యెంతో శ్రద్ధచూపవలసియుంది. ఉద్యోగస్థుల జీతబత్యానికి యీ నూట షన్నైండు లక్షల రూపాయలలో చాలాభాగం ఖర్చవుతోంది. ‘ఒక్క కులంవారికే యీ తి పెద్దమొత్తం ఖర్చుచేయవలెనా’ అని చెప్పటం అంత సమంజసంగా లేదేమో ననుకొంటున్నాను. ఈ హరిజన వేల్పురు డిపార్టుమెంటులో యెంతోమంది నవర్లు పనిచేస్తున్నారు. వీరి జీతబత్యాలారకే యీ పద్దులో చాలాభాగం వ్యయపర్చవలసియుంది. ఇదంతాపోతే కేవలం హరిజనుల నిమిత్తమే ఖర్చుపెట్టే మొత్తం తక్కువగా కనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ నూట షన్నైడు లక్షలూ హరిజనుల నిమిత్తమే ఖర్చుచేయాలంటే సాధ్యమైనంతవరకూ హరిజన వేల్పురు డిపార్టుమెంటులో హరిజనులనే నియమిస్తే వాగుంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“విద్యా విషయంలోగూడా ప్రస్తుతమున్న యెర్నాట్టులో కొంతమార్పుచేయ వలసియుంది. Midday meals క్రింద 10 లేక 12 లక్షల రూపాయలు యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నారు. సాధారణంగా ఎలిమెంటరీ పాఠశాలలు గ్రామాల లోనే ఉంటాయి. అక్కడ విద్యార్థులు మధ్యాహ్నంపూట యిల్లవద్దనే భోజనం చేసి రావటానికి సావకాశం లుంది. కాబట్టి యీ midday meals క్రింద ఖర్చు చేసే 10 లేక 12 లక్షల రూపాయలనూ secondary education క్రింద ఖర్చుచేస్తే హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు యెక్కువ ఉపయోగముగలుగుతందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అందువల్ల హెచ్చుమంది హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు high schools లానూ hostels లానూ ప్రవేశం కలుగజేయవచ్చని నా మంచి. ఎలిమెంటరీ యెడ్యుకేషన్ విషయంలోకన్న సెకండరీ యెడ్యుకేషను విషయంలో శ్రద్ధచూపాలని కోరుతున్నాను. మంత్రిగారు ఆయన ఉపన్యాస సందర్భంలో హరిజన విద్యార్థుల నిమిత్తమే యిన్ని హెబ్బాస్టల్స్ యేర్పాటు చేశామని చెప్పారు. అది హద్దించదగిన విషయం. కాని హెబ్బాస్టల్స్ యేర్పాటు చేయటంతో మాత్రమే సంతృప్తిపడక hostel buildings గూడా సరిగా వుండేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. Hostel buildings సరిగా లేకపోవుటవల్ల చదువు కొనే విద్యార్థులకు చాలా యిబ్బందిగా ఉంటోంది. హెబ్బాస్టల్స్ నిర్వహణ సరిగా ఉండాలంటే ప్రతి జిల్లాలో కొన్ని హెబ్బాస్టల్స్ నయినా ప్రభుత్వం నడుపుతూ వుండాలి. అవి మిగతా hostels కు అదర్శవంతంగా వుండేలా చూడాలి. అప్పుడే వీటి నిర్వహణ సైక్లమంగావుంటుంది ఈ నాడు జరుగుతున్నాయని చెప్పబడిన లోటుపాట్లు సమరించుకోవటానికి అవకాశం యేర్పడుతుంది. ఈ హెబ్బాస్టల్స్ లో విద్యార్థులకు కలుగజేసే సౌకర్యాల విషయంలోనూ గ్రాంటుల విషయంలోనూ ప్రస్తుత విధానం మార్పు చేయాలి. కాలేజీ యెడ్యుకేషన్ విషయంలోగూడా హరిజనులకు హెచ్చు సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసివుంది. ప్రస్తుతం యీ వరదాను పట్టణంలో ఆసేకమంది హరిజన విద్యార్థులు కాలేజీలలో seats దొరకక బాధపడుతున్నారు. ఈ సమస్యరం కాలేజీలలో ప్రవేశించే విషయంలో విద్యార్థులు చాలా యిబ్బందులకు గరి కావలసినవచ్చింది. June 28 వ తారీఖు నాటికే ఆప్టికేషన్లు కాలేజీ అధికారులకు చేరవలసిన అన్నారు. కాని S.S.L.C. ఫలితాలు అలస్యంగా ప్రకటించబడినందు

23rd July 1952]

[Sri Kattimukhu]

“ ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்றிருந்த சிவாஜமா நிலங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சுமார் 20, 25, வருஷங்கள் உழைத்தும் அதை தயார் செய்து வந்தும் நாளது வரைக்கும் யாபொரு விதமான பாத்தியமும் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் அவர்களை நிலங்களிலிருந்து விலக்கிவிடலாம். சொந்தமாக்கிக் கொள்ளலாமென்ற நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறதேயொழிய ஒரு விதமான சுதந்திரமும் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடையாது. அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டு பயிர் செய்துகொண்டு ஜீவித்து வரும் தரிசு நிலங்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கண்டிப்பாக அடமானம் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி அடமானம் செய்யத்தவறினால் அவர்கள் கதி ரொம்ப கவலைக்கிடமாக இருக்கும்.

“ தீண்டாமை என்பதைச் சட்டப்பூர்வமாகச் செய்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் என்ன அக்கிரமம் நடக்கிறதென்பதை யாரும் தெரிந்து கொள்வதாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டத்தை அமல் நடத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் எத்தனையோ அதிகாரிகளைப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், தீண்டாமையைப் போக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் எந்த அதிகாரிகளையும் போடாதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் போய்ப் பார்த்தால் ஐயோ, நான் ஒரு எம். எல். ஏ. என்னுடைய கிராமங்களில் கூட நான் எவ்வளவு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்! என்பதை நீங்கள் கண்காணப் பார்க்க முடியும். கிராமங்களில் ஜாதி இந்துக்களால் நாங்கள் எவ்வளவு விலக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதை நினைக்கும் போது மனம் புண்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், தீண்டாமையைக் கிராமங்களினின்றும் அறவே ஒழிப்பதற்கும் கோவையல், குளங்கள், சத்திரம், சாவடிகள் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு எல்லோரும் செல்வதற்கும் வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்கள் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய தகுந்த அதிகாரிகளைப் போட்டு தீண்டாமை சட்டத்தை சரிவர அமல் நடத்த வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு ஹரிஜனனும் பெருளாதாரத் திட்டம் கல்வித்ததறையிலும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டும். மற்றவர்களைப்போல எங்களுக்கு லைசென்ஸ் வேண்டுமென்றோ, கண்டிபாக்ட் வேண்டுமென்றோ நாங்கள் கேட்கவில்லை. ஜீவனத்திற்கு வேண்டிய உணவும், உடையும், இருப்பிடமும் கிடைத்தால் அதுவே எங்களுக்குத் திருப்தி.

“ சில கிராமங்களில் குடியிருப்பு வசதி சரியாக இல்லாத காரணத்தினால், டலவிதமான வியாதிகள் கிராமங்களில் பரவி இருக்கின்றன. பெருவியாதி, நரம்புச்சலந்தி காலரா போன்ற வியாதிக்குள்ளாகிறவர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் தான். அவர்கள் தான் சுகரதாரமான சூழ்நிலையில் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், சுமார், 3 அல்லது 4 கிராமங்களுக்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியையாவது ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். பிரசவ வசதிக்காக மருத்துவச்சிகளும் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கும்படியும் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“ ஓர் மாடுகள் வாங்குவதற்கும், கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கும் நிலங்களைச் சரி செய்வதற்கும் சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுத்தார்கள். உண்மையிலே அம்மாதிரி கடன்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கவில்லை. 100க்கு 2 பங்கு ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாங்கியிருந்தால் அதிலே அதிகம். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அந்தக் கடன்கள் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. யணக்காரர்களும், பெரிய மிராஸ்தார்களும் தான் அவர்களுடைய செல்வாக்கினால் சர்க்கார் கொடுத்த கடனை அனுபவித்தார்கள் யொழிய, ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் அதை அனுபவிக்க முடியவில்லை. கடன் கொடுப்பதற்குப்போதுமான சொத்து இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு நிபந்தனை விதித்திருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் கொடுத்திருக்கும் நிலங்களே அவர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக இல்லாமலிருக்கும் போது அவர்கள் சொத்துக்கு எங்கே போக முடியும். ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இந்தத் துறையில் வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி கடன்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்களையும் முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கத்தார் வசதி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ அரசியல் சட்டப்படி பத்து வருஷத்திற்கு அவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பாதி காலம் கடந்துவிட்டது. ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் கூடுமான

[Sri Kattimuthu]

[23rd July 1952]

வரைக்கும் எங்களுக்கு சகல துறையிலும் முன்னேற்றமடையச் செய்தால் நாங்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடைந்து மனிதத் தன்மையாக வாழமுடியும். அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் சலுகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பத்து வருஷத்தில் நீங்கள் சரியானபடி செய்யத் தவறினால் மறுபடியும் நாங்கள் பிற்போக்கு நிலைமையில் தான் இருப்போம். மகாத்மா காந்தி சொன்ன அந்த உண்மையான திட்டப்பிரகாரம் நாங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியாது ஒரே நிலையில் தான் வைக்கப்படுவோம். ஒவ்வொரு மந்திரியும், ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினரும் கண்டிப்பாக இதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

“ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக சர்க்கார் 74 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. அதில் 10 லட்சம் ரூபாய் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. மீதமுள்ள 64 லட்சம் ரூபாய் தான் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகச் செலவிடப்படும். இந்த 64 லட்சம் ரூபாய் 1948-49-வருந்தே வழக்கமாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகையே தவிர. புதிதாக இப்பொழுது ஒன்றும் அதில் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற மாதிரியே பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு வந்தால், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு வித நன்மையும் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியாது. இதேமாதிரியான நிலைநிடித்துக் கொண்டு வந்தால், ஹரிஜனங்கள் காங்கிரஸ் மீது எப்படி அன்பு பாராட்ட முடியும்? 22-ந் தேதியன்று, தமிழ் நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவர் டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன் அவர்கள் தரக்கம்படியில் ஒரு பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் பேசும் போது, “ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்பிருந்த மாதிரி காங்கிரஸின் பேரில் பற்றுதலாக இல்லை” என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு காங்கிரஸின்பேரில் ஏன் பற்றுதல் இல்லையென்பதை அவர்கள் உணரவில்லை போலும். தகப்பனிடத்தில் அன்பில்லாத குழந்தைகள் இருக்குமா? அப்படி தகப்பன் பேரில் அன்பில்லாமல் குழந்தைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னால், அந்த குழந்தைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை அன்றும் அந்தத் தகப்பன் செய்துகொடுக்கவில்லையென்று தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. அந்தத் தகப்பன் குழந்தைகளுக்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்துக் கொடுக்காததனால் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அந்தத் தகப்பன் பேரில் வெறுப்பு ஏற்படுவதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையில் தான் ஹரிஜனங்கள் காங்கிரஸினிடத்தில் இன்றைக்குப் பற்றுதல் இல்லாத முறையில் காங்கிரஸ் அவர்களை நடத்தியிருக்கின்றது. ஹரிஜன சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த 64 எம். எல். எ. க்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யத் தவறினால் கண்டிப்பாக நாங்கள் அதற்குத்தகுந்த முறையில் இந்த சபையை விட்டு வெளியேறத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறோம். ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நலன்களை கவனிப்பதற்கென்று தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு மந்திரி கண்டிப்பாகச் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

“விருத்தாஜலத்தில் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். வருஷத்திற்கு 2, 3 ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகள் கூட அதில் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஹாஸ்டலில் வருஷமொன்றுக்கு 25 அல்லது 30 ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் ஓரளவு திருப்திகரமாக இருக்கும்.

“ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கோவில்களைத் திறந்துவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், எந்த நிலவும் ஆலையப்பிரவோம் நடந்ததோ அதற்குப் பிறகு அதைப் பற்றி யாரும் கவலைப் பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கிருஷ்ணய்யர் சொன்ன மாதிரி கோவில் தர்மகர்த்தா ஸ்தானங்களில் ஒன்றை ஹரிஜனருக்குக் கொடுத்து வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று சட்டப்பூர்வமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“சில காடுகளில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலங்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கூடுமான வரையில் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் பிழைப்பதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

“விருத்தாஜலம் தாலுகாவில் வெல்லிங்டன் ரிசர்வாயர் என்று ஓர் ஏரி இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களாக, மழையில்லாமல் அந்த ஏரியில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த இடத்திற்கு அதிகமான வரிபோடப்படுகிறது. அதாவது ஒரு சென்டுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வரி போட்டால், ஹரிஜனங்கள் வரியைக் கட்ட முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அந்த இடத்தில் அதிக வரி

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[Sri Kattimurthi]

போடாமல் இருக்க சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தற்போது ஹரிஜன இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். 4-20 p.m.

“காலஸ் சென்ற நம் தேசப் பிதா மஹாத்மா காந்திஜீ அவர்கள் அடிக் கடி என்ன சொல்லி வந்தார்கள் என்பதை நான் இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபைக்கு ரூபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, ‘நமக்கு சுயராஜ்யம் கிடைக்கலாம். ஆனால் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்துவிட்டதாக யாரும் நினைக்கக் கூடாது. என்றைக்கு நம்மால் இன்று தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட நிலைமையில் வைக் கப்பட்டிருக்கிற ஹரிஜனங்கள் நமக்குச் சரிநிகராக எல்லா நிலைமையிலும் முன்னேறுகிறார்களோ அன்றைக்குத்தான் இந்த நாட்டிற்கும், இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் சுதந்திரம் வந்ததாக நான் கருது வேன்’, என்பதாக அவர் அடிக்கடிச் சொல்லி வந்ததை நாம் மறக்கக் கூடாது. இந்தப் பொன் மொழிகளை நம் சிந்தனையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால் இன்று நம் நாட்டிற்கு உண்மையில் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்த விட்டது என்று யாரும் சொல்லிவிட மாட்டார்கள். உண்மையாக இந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு சுதந்திரம் கொடுப்பதற்கான முயற்சியில் தான் நாம் இப்பொழுது ஈடுபட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதையும் உணர வேண்டும். நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும் ஒரு ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது. அந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கென்று ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டது. ஹரிஜனங்களின் கேடிமத்திகத் தவணிப்பதற்காகவே ஒரு ஹரிஜன கேடிமாவிலிருந்து இலாகாவும் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. அதற்குப் பிறகு பார்த்தோம். ஆலயப் பிரவேச மசோதா கொண்டு வரப்பட்டு சட்ட சபையில் பாஸானதோடு மட்டுமல்ல; தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு மசோதா ஒன்றும் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டு சென்னை சட்ட சபையால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆக ஒன்றின் பின் ன்றாக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு பல் காரியங்கள் விடாமல் செய்யப்பட்டதை எல்லோரும் அறிவார்கள். வெளி மாகாணத்தவர்கள் சென்னை மாகாணத்திலே ஹரிஜன சமூகத்தின் முன் னேற்றத்திற்கான காரியங்கள் மிகவும் ஜூராக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன என்று ஆச்சரியப்படுவ வகையில் காரியங்கள் நடந்தன. ஆனால் சென்னை சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணினார்களோ அவ்வளவும் குறுகிய காலத்திற்குள் கொண்டு வரமுடிந்திருக்கிறதா? ஹரிஜன சமூக முன்னேற் றம் இன்று சரியான முறையில் நடந்தேறியிருக்கிறதா? இல்லையென்றே தான் நான் சொல்லுவேன். காரணமென்ன? சர்க்காரின் அலகடியப் போக்கு அல்ல. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்தின் அலகடியப் போக்கினால்தான் இன்று எங்கள் சமூக மக்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களாகவே, ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட மக்களாகவே, தீண்டப்பட்ட மக்களாகவே இருந்து கொண் டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே 1946-ம் வருஷம் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. அந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயையும் உண்மை யான முறையில் எதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதோ அதற்கு முழுவதும் செலவு செய்திருந்தால் இன்று ஹரிஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய நாங்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் வந்து எங்கள் சமூகத்திற்கு சரியான வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை; ஒவ்வொரு ஹரிஜனனும் வீடின்றி இப்பொழுது கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறான் என்று எதற்காகக் கூச்சல் போடப் போகிறோம். ‘ஒரு லக்ஷத்து இருபதாயிரம் வீடுகள் இருந்தால் போதும். எல்லா ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கும் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் சரியான வீடுகள் கொடுத்துவிடலாம்,’ என்பதாகக் கணக்கிடப்பட்டது. அதன் பிரகாரம் பார்த்தால் இருபதாயிரம் வீட்டு மனைகள் சர்க்கார் தரகால்து நிலங்களிலிருந்தே கிடைத்து விடும். இன்னும் ஒரு லக்ஷம் மனைகளுக்குத் தான் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. அந்த ஒரு லக்ஷம் மனைகள் வாங்குவதற்கு அதற் கென்றே ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயையும் பூராவாகச் செலவிட்டிருந்

[Sri P. G. Manickam]

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தால் இன்று வீட்டுக் கஷ்டத்தை தீர்த்திருக்க முடியாதா? ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்களுக்கும் இதைப்பற்றி அறிக்கை அனுப்பப்பட்டது. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒரு ஆயிரம் வீடாவது அந்த ஜில்லாவிலே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று கட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இன்று அந்த ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டப்படி ஐந்து வருஷங்களும் முடியப் போகிறது. உண்மையான முறையிலே நடந்திருந்தால் தவிர்த்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு இல்லையே என்று குறை சொல்வதற்கு வசதியிருந்திருக்குமா? உண்மையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உண்ண உணவு, உடுக்க உடை, இருக்க வீடு இவைகள் தரப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவதில் இருக்க வீடு எல்லோருக்கும் இந்த ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்குள் கொடுத்திருக்க வேண்டாமா? அப்படி கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால் இதெல்லாம் வெறும் பிரசாரத்திற்காகச் செய்யப்படும் ஏற்பாடுகள் தானே என்று ஹரிஜனங்கள் எண்ணுவதற்கு இடம் ஏற்படவில்லையா? ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஹரிஜனப் பண்டிலே வீட்டு மனைகளுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட 50 லட்சம் ரூபாயைத் தவிர்த்து மற்றும் ஐம்பது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அதில் 10 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களின் மனைகளுக்காகவும், மீதமுள்ள நூற்பது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி, மற்றும் சுகாதார வசதி கள் யாவும் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காகவும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அந்தக் தொகை என்னவாயிற்று? இந்தப் பட்ஜெட்டிலே ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. இவைகள் எல்லாம் வெறும் ரிபோட்டுகளாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர உண்மையில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு செய்யப்படும் காரியங்களாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

“ஆலயப் பிரவேச திட்டம் உண்மையிலேயே ஒரு நல்ல திட்டம். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நல்ல எண்ணத்துடன் தான் அதைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். நாங்கள் ஆண்டவன் சந்திதானம் சென்று தரிசித்து, ‘எங்கள் கஷ்டங்களைப் பூராவாக எப்பொழுது தீர்க்கப் போகிறது கடவுளே,’ என்று முறையிட்டுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றுதான் இருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் அப்படிச் செய்வதற்கு உரிமை கொடுக்கும் சட்டமிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் எங்கள் சமூகத்தவர்கள் ஆலயத்திற்குள் போக இன்று அனுமதிக்கப்படுகிறார்களா? தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு மசோதையைக் கொண்டு வந்து பால்செய்து வைத்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் அந்தச் சட்டம் இன்று உயிரில்லாமல் இருக்கிறதேயொழிய உண்மையில் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஹரிஜன மக்கள் தீண்டப்படாதவர்களாகவே இன்று ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்படுகிறார்களே அதைத் தடுப்பதற்குச் சரியானதோர் சட்டமாக இருக்கவில்லையென்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும். இதையெல்லாம் யோசிக்கும்போது தான் நாங்கள் இப்பொழுது என்ன சொல்வது என்றே தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறோம். வாயில்லாத பிராணிகளாக, ஏன் வாயற்ற மிருகங்களாகத் தான் இன்றும் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் எல்லோரும் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஹரிஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்திருக்கிற நாங்களும் எங்கள் மக்கள் பரம் துன்பங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லாவிட்டால் எங்கள் கடமையிலிருந்து தவறியவர்களாக ஆவோம் என்றுதான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். அதனால் நாங்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறோம். என்றால் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கென்று எவ்வளவு சிறிய தொகை ஒதுக்கினாலும் அந்தத் தொகையைவாது பூராவாக இன்று சிலவு செய்பவர்கள், அதிகமான தொகையை ஒதுக்கி எவ்வளவுகெவ்வளவு வேலை செய்கிறார்களோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்திலே எங்கள் சமூக முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படும் என்பதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்றைக்கு மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்கள் அருந்ததியர்கள் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் இன்று கிராமங்களிலே ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறவர்களுடைய பட்டா நிலங்களிலே மனைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டிக் குடியிருந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களால் இன்று அவர்கள் அடையும் கஷ்டம் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. 10 வருஷம், 20 வருஷம் என்று வருஷக் கணக்காக வீடுகள் கட்டிக் குடியிருந்து வருகிறவர்களை அந்த நிலச் சொந்த பட்டாதாரர்கள் இன்று ஏதாவது காரணத்தைச் சொல்லி மனையைக் காலி செய் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால்

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[Sri P. G. Mahickam]

உடனே அவர்கள் காலி செய்தாகவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் வீட்டை கொளுத்தி விடுகிறார்கள். அந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களின் சட்டிபானைகளை எடுத்துத் தெருவிலே போட்டு உடைத்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் உண்மையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினால் இன்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற பணத்திலிருந்து உடனே அந்த மனைக்கட்டுகளை வாங்கி அந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிரந்தரமாக வாழ்வதற்கு இருப்பிடம் அமைத்துக் கொடுங்கள் என்றுதான் நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக கல்வி. இந்தக் கல்வி விஷயத்திற்காக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொண்டு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணம் இந்த ஹரிஜன இலாகாவின் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் செலவுக்கே போதாது போலிருக்கிறதே என்று நான் அஞ்சுகிறேன். ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு எப்படியாவது தொழிற் கல்வியையும் கொடுக்க வசதி செய்யவேண்டும், சாதாரண எழுத்துப் படிப்புக் கல்வியையும் கொடுக்க வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். ஆக இரண்டு வகையிலும் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கான வழியில் அதிகத் தொகையை ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜன இலாகாவையும், கல்வி இலாகாவையும் இன்று ஒரு மந்திரியே பார்த்து வருவதால் அந்த மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தையும் தாராளமாகச் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி நான் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பும், மற்ற இதர செளகரியங்களும் ஒரு சில ஜில்லாக்களில் மிகவும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே அப்படிக்கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். நான் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லா ஹரிஜன கேஷ்யாபிடுத்திக் கமிட்டியில் நான்கு வருஷங்களாக மெம்பராக இருந்து வருகிறேன். ஆகையினால் குறிப்பாக இந்த வருஷமாவது கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லா ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பும், இதர செளகரியங்களும் செய்து தருவதற்கு அதிகமான தொகையை ஒதுக்கி செலவிடவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். (நேரம் முடிந்து விட்டது என்பதற்கு அடையாளமாக சபைத் தலைவர் மனியை அடித்தார்.)

“ தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் குறிப்பாகப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று எந்த தந்த விஷயங்களைக் குறித்து வைத்திருந்தேனோ அந்த விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி இன்னும் குறிப்பிடவேயில்லை. இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நேரம் கொடுத்தால் அதைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்வேன். நேரம் கொடுக்க நீங்கள் மறுப்பதன் காரணமாக நான் ஒரே ஒரு வார்த்தையைச் சொல்லி முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ஸ்ரீ லி. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் முதல் மந்திரியாக வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தியின் வார்த்தைகளை அப்படியே ஒன்று விடாமல் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு நம் ராஜாஜியை விடாமல் வேறு யாராலும் முடியாது. நம் ராஜாஜியை அப்படியே செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறோம். ஆகையால் அவர் ஆட்சியில் ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு அதிகமான நன்மைகள் செய்யப்படுமென்று எல்லோராலும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. மக்களுடைய நம்பிக்கை வீண்போகாமல் இருக்கும்படி கனம் ஸ்ரீ லி. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்களும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எல்லா நன்மையும் செய்யவேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

* SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 4-30 P.M.
I would like to begin my speech with a sentence from the report of the Madras Harijan Welfare Committee, 1948, which says, that the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government till now have not gone to the root of the problem and that, therefore, the problem of Harijans is very grave. At the very outset, I would

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like to submit to the House that the figures furnished in the Budget regarding Harijan Uplift are exaggerated. The provision made is not commensurate with the needs of the Harijans because the Harijan problem is very grave. I would like to invite the attention of hon. Members to the figures furnished to the House in this connexion. The total Budget Estimate for this State is Rs. 65.36 crores of which the Government propose to spend on Harijan Uplift Rs. 1,12,56,700. Out of this, one hundred and twelve lakhs of rupees, forty-eight lakhs is from the Harijan Reserve Fund which is meant for Harijan Uplift and Village Reconstruction work. That is to say, from the Revenue account, the Government are spending seventy-four lakhs of rupees of which again ten lakhs of rupees go for the benefit of backward classes. So an aggregate sum of sixty-four lakhs of rupees will be spent for Harijan Uplift. Sir, I have submitted time and again in this House that the Harijan problem is grave. This Demand affects the status of nearly a fifth of the population of this State and I say that the Government have neglected the cause of such a huge section of the population. I charge the Government of deliberate neglect of the interests of these people during the last five years. I think the Congress might have learnt the lesson of such a policy from the last election. I submit that in both the Addresses of the Governor and also in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, we do not find mention of the word 'Harijan' anywhere in spite of the fact that a fifth of the population are Harijans. On the other hand, a community which is only a thirteenth of the population has been given something like two pages in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance. I, therefore, submit that the Government have no idea of the Harijan uplift work and what is being done now is nothing extraordinary.

"Coming to figures again, they are all exaggerated ones. Of the Rs. 112 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 55,87,700 is being spent on Education. The Harijan Welfare Committee has reported to the House—and the report was debated by both the Houses of Legislature and approved—that Education should not come under the Harijan Uplift head because expenditure on Education is common to all people. Therefore, the expenditure should not be debited to the Harijan Uplift account. It should be debited to the general head of Education. Subtracting this amount of fifty-five lakhs of rupees from the main provision, we arrive at a sum of Rupees 56,64,000 which is supposed to be spent on Harijan Uplift work. Again, out of this sum, the Harijan Welfare Department is exclusively spending only Rs. 46,69,000 in the form of grants to Harijan private hostels, Harijan hostels maintained by the Government and for the grant of scholarships to Harijan boys and girls, and the rest of the amount, i.e., Rs. 10 lakhs is spent by the Government directly through the Development Secretary. The Government are spending about Rs. 10 lakhs for house-sites. That is to say, the Harijan Welfare Department is spending only Rs. 46 lakhs and for this a big Department is organized and is working. The cost is abnormal. Nearly sixty-five lakhs of rupees is being exclusively spent on Establishment. This is a waste.

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Therefore, I submit that the expenditure on Harijan Uplift is very meagre and this does not meet the real needs of the Harijans.

“ I would like to point out the various needs of the people and the nature of the work that the Government are doing. In the field of Education, the Harijan Welfare Department should not interfere. The whole educational activities of the Department should be transferred to the Education Department which can easily sanction scholarships, grants to hostels, etc., as it does in respect of other hostels and other students. On this head alone, the Department now spends Rs. 2,11,000 by way of travelling allowance to officials. This amount is unnecessarily spent. It can be stopped.

“ There are certain schools in the interior parts of the State which are managed by the District Harijan Welfare Officers. I submit that this kind of education which is exclusive for Harijans should be put an end to. The whole work should be transferred to the Education Department so that the District Harijan Welfare Officers will have ample time to attend to other kinds of work, such as assignment of lands, construction of wells, etc.

“ A sum of fourteen lakhs of rupees is unnecessarily spent on the provision of mid-day meals for the Harijan boys. I say it is a waste because not even a fourth of it is actually spent for the Harijan boys. This should be immediately abolished so that the provision made for this item could be usefully utilized for the acquisition of house-sites, construction of wells, etc.

“ I shall next come to the question of hostels. There are certain hostels run by private individuals and subsidized by the Government. These subsidies should be immediately withdrawn. Here again the Harijan Welfare Committee has stated that no recognition should be given to any hostel which is run by private individuals and that no subsidies should be given by the Government to them. In spite of this recommendation, the Government have deliberately given recognition to certain hostels run by private managements. I say that ninety per cent of them are bogus and the Government are not aware of this fact. This system of subsidy should be immediately abolished and if possible, the Government should themselves take up the responsibility of running one or two hostels in every district for both boys and girls. In Masulipatnam, the Government are running a hostel and they should do the same in all districts.

“ Sir, residential scholarships are granted only to those students who are actually residing in the hostels. The number that is given these scholarships is not enough. I request the Government, therefore, not to insist upon the students residing in a hostel to become eligible for the scholarship. They may be allowed to stay anywhere they like and granted scholarships provided they are otherwise eligible for them.

“ Then, Sir, the students that are eligible for the scholarship should be given a portion of the amount at the beginning of the

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year. This will enable them to pay their special fees,* etc. I am glad that the Government have considered this question and decided to give interim relief to the students who are already receiving scholarships by directing the payment of the scholarship amount in the beginning of the year. I request that this concession may be extended to other students as well.

"Coming to the question of assignment of lands, I would request the Government not only to implement but also to amend the provisions of G.O. No. 1523 in such a way that the village officers will not stand in the way of assignment and try to evict Harijans. I would also request the Government to direct all the District Collectors to maintain records of the available extent of cultivable waste lands and poramboke lands, the total extent of lands assigned to Harijans and that which still remains to be assigned.

"I would further request the Government to encourage co-operative farming by liberally assigning lands or giving leases of lands taken over from the zamindars.

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p.m.

"Finally, I submit that the Government should grant loans liberally to the ryots under the Takkavi Loans and Lands Improvements Loans Acts. The loans must be interest-free and repayment should be on a long-term basis. This will enable the Harijan ryots to bring the assigned lands under cultivation quickly."

* SRI O. KORAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്ധാരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നിലപാടുകളെയും ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ ഭയനീയസ്ഥിതി പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ അവസ്ഥ അത്രയും പരിഹാരപരമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥിതിയാണു സ്ഥാനരൂപരത്തിൽ ഇന്നും അറുപ്തി വീശേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ എവിടെയുള്ളതിലുമധികം ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ സാമൂഹ്യവും, സാമ്പത്തികവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരവുമായ ദൃഢാ മുന്നേറ്റവും അവരന്വയിച്ചും, അടിമത്തത്തിലും, അന്ധവിശ്വാസത്തിലും ആണ്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശമാണ്. ഇതു എന്റെ വ്യക്തിപരമായ അഭിപ്രായം മാത്രമല്ല, അഖിലേന്ത്യാ കൗൺസിലർമാർക്കിടയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധമായ യോഗ്യത ക്കെ. സി. കുമാരപ്പ ഇന്ത്യ കൗൺസിലർ പത്മനാഭവാര്യത്തിൽ മലബാർ സന്ദർശിച്ചപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞതാണ്. മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതിനുശേഷം അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി, ഇന്ത്യയിലെങ്ങും ഈ വർഗ്ഗം ഇത്രയധികം അധഃപതിച്ച ജീവിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്ന്. മിസ്റ്റർ അർച്ച്ബയർക്കിന്റെയും അഭിപ്രായം ഇതുതന്നെയാണ്. ഈ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ വ്യക്തമായി കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇന്നു മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ഏറ്റവുമധികം വികലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു മലബാറിൽ അട്ടണുകാലത്തു പാസ്റ്ററായി മലബാർ കടിയായു ഭേദഗതി നിയമമാണ്. ഈ നിയമത്തിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉൾക്കടക്കം കഴിയില്ലെന്നും സ്ഥിരാവകാശം നൽകാത്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായി മലബാറിൽ അങ്ങോളമിങ്ങോളം ഉള്ള ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ജന്മിമാർ നിർബന്ധപൂർവ്വം കടി കഴിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും അതിനെ വഴങ്ങാത്ത ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കൊണ്ടു് നിർബന്ധപൂർവ്വം കച്ചിട്ടു എഴുതിച്ചുക്കൊണ്ടു് ഇരിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇതിനെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ വഴിപ്പെടുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെപേരിൽ കള്ളക്കേസുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിൽ ഹാജരാക്കപ്പെടുന്നു. അവർക്കു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിൽനിന്നു ഇന്ന് യാതൊരു രക്ഷയും കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വന്നതിനുശേഷം ബാലുശ്ശേരിയിൽനിന്നു പന്ത്രണ്ടു ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്ന സംബന്ധിച്ച വൺമാനം കിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മലയാള മന്ത്രിയുടെ മുമ്പിൽ വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. വൊന്നാനി രാജ്യത്തിൽ മണപ്പുറത്തു പന്ത്രണ്ടിൽപരം ഇത്തരം കേസുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പാലക്കാട്ടിൽ ആലത്തൂരിൽനിന്നും റെറ്റുടാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കടിച്ചിറക്കുന്നതിനെ പറ്റി ടിഡസംഗ്രാമം

23rd July 1952]

[Sri O. Koram]

വർത്തമാനം കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്താണ് ഇതു കാണിക്കുന്നത്? ഈ കുടിയാന്മാർ നിയമത്തിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ്. അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ എം.എൽ.എ.മാർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കണ്ടു മലബാർ കുടിയാന്മാർക്കുവേണ്ടി നിയമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില നിർവ്വേദനങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിച്ചു. തിന്റെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ വല്ല ഭേദഗതികളും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉൾക്കടൽ, കുടിയിടവും ഇവയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നന്നേ നല്ല ഉത്തരമെന്നു ആശിക്കുകയും ആഗ്രഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇത് മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളോടു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഏറ്റവും ന്യായവും നീതിപൂർവ്വമായ ഒരു പ്രവർത്തിയായിരിക്കും എന്നു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ മലബാറിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കാൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച മുമ്പത്തെ മന്ത്രിയായിരുന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മുനിശാമി പിള്ളയെ പറ്റത്തുപോലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു രക്ഷ ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു പോലീസുകാരിൽനിന്നാണ്. ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കേസ്സുകൾ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ കൊണ്ടുചെന്നാൽ അവർ നീതി ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല, അവരെ ടീക്കുന്നിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും മർദ്ദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഭവങ്ങൾ സാധാരണമാണ്. ഇതിന്നു ഒരു മികച്ച ഉദാഹരണമാണ് ബാലുശ്ശേരി. അവിടുത്തെ സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജന്മിമാർക്കു അനുകൂലമാണു ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയായിരിക്കുന്നത്. മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഇവയ്ക്കു സംഭവങ്ങൾ അടിക്കടി ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മറ്റൊരു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളെ പറ്റി അഖിലേന്ത്യാ ഹരിജൻ എം.പി.മാരുടെയും എം.എൽ.എ.മാരുടെയും ഒരു യോഗം നാഗ്പൂരിൽ വെച്ചു നടന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സ്പീക്കർ ഷിവാജിജിമാർ വിജയകരമായി അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ കൂടി ഒരു പ്രമേയം അംഗീകരിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക നേട്ടമെന്തിന്നു ഹോട്ടലുകൾക്കു licence കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിലും മറ്റും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അവർക്കു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു മുൻഗണന നൽകണമെന്നും മറ്റും ആ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. മലബാറിൽ ഒരു ഹരിജനു ഒരു Bus route കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ കുറച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ ആ പെർമിറ്റ് കാൻസൽ ചെയ്യുകയും അതിനെ അതു ഉപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതായും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മറ്റൊരു ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രധാനമായ കൈത്തൊഴിൽ കൊട്ടുമടയലും പായ മടയലുമാണ്. പക്ഷെ അവർക്കു ഇതിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥ ഫലം അനുഭവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. പായമടയലിന്നും കൊട്ടുകൊട്ടുന്നതിന്നും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന കൈത്തൊഴിലുകാർക്കും, ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ ഈ പ്രവർത്തി എടുത്തു എന്തെങ്കിലും അർപ്പണ ആദായം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു കണ്ടു ജന്മിമാർ ഈ കാഴ്ചകൾ വെട്ടിനശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കറുപ്പനാടു നാലുകിലും കോട്ടയം നാലുകിൽ തുറവുവണ്ടു അംശത്തിലും കൈത്തൊഴിലുകാർ ജന്മിമാർ വെട്ടി നശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികപരമായ ഉന്നമനത്തിന്നു ഈ കൈത്തൊഴിലുകാർ വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നവർ വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകേണ്ട ഒരു സംരംഭം ആരംഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും. അവർക്കു ഇന്നു ശരിയായരൂപം അവരുടെ അധ്വാനത്തിന്നു അനുസരിച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ശരിയായ ഒരു രൂപം കിട്ടാനുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതി ആരംഭിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്നുവേണ്ടി ഇന്നു നീക്കിവെക്കുന്ന തുക വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണ്. മാത്രമല്ല കോട്ടയം നാലുകിൽ ഉത്തരവാദിപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഞങ്ങളും കൂടി ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്നു വേണ്ടി സ്റ്റാലിൽ പോകുന്ന കുട്ടികളുടെ കണക്കുകൾ എടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ കിട്ടാത്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായി അന്നുവധി ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികൾ സ്റ്റാലിൽ പോകുന്നില്ലെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ട് അധികൃതന്മാർക്കു അയച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പരമായി ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു തുച്ഛമായ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ മാത്രമേ കിട്ടുന്നുള്ളൂ. അതു കൂടാതെ കൂടുതൽ ഉയർന്ന ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉയർത്താൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പരിശ്രമിക്കണമെന്നും, ഈ ഇനത്തിലേക്കു നീക്കിവെക്കുന്ന തുക വളരെ തുച്ഛമായതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ മാത്രമേ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉയർത്താൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂവെന്നും പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. കൂടാതെ ഹരിജനകുട്ടികൾക്കു വസ്ത്രം, പുസ്തകം നൈസർഗ്ഗികമായി മുതലായവ കൊടുത്തു അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കണം. മറ്റൊരു ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ ഹരിജൻ വെൽഫെയർ സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ മാസപ്പതി തുക സഭയ്ക്കു കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ പ്രവർത്തി ഇന്നു ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നില്ല. കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വൈകുന്നേരവും കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ മാസപ്പതി തുക സഭയ്ക്കു കൊടുപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അവസാനിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു."

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III.—PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

4.50
p.m.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before you call on the next Member to speak, may I request the Hon. the Leader of the House to give us the programme of business for the week.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, as it is, voting on Demands will end on the 28th. On the 29th the Appropriation Bill will be taken up for consideration. I do not know whether it will take the whole of that day but the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is of the view that even if we finish the business early on that day, hon. Members would like to go home rather than take up any other business on that day itself.

“ On the 30th and 31st, Government business would be to move a resolution to validate the Ordinance issued by the Governor imposing an additional tax on petrol. There is also a formal resolution to be moved for revalidating certain amendments to the District Municipalities Act. After that, the taxation Bills will be taken up. I have already given notice of motions to refer these taxation Bills to Select Committees. I had consultations with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and he agrees with me that since the motions are for reference of the Bills to Select Committees, there need not be much of discussion at this stage. So, I hope the business connected with all these Bills, that is, the Bill relating to the levy of betterment tax, the Bill relating to the surcharge on land revenue, the Stage Carriages Surcharge Bill and also the Bill relating to the levy of the cess in the Lower Bhavani Project area, will be over by the 31st. We will disperse on the 31st. That is the present programme.

“ On the 30th and 31st, the Legislative Council also will be meeting. Therefore, on those two days we will revert to our old programme of sitting between 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. so that the afternoons might be available for the Council sittings.

“ Therefore, the Assembly will disperse on the 31st. My present inclination is to have a sitting of the House, if possible, on the 25th of August. This is only my present inclination but I will fix up the date in consultation with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition so that it may suit the convenience of all hon. Members.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, I want to submit only a few words for the consideration of the Leader of the House. I submit it will not be possible for the House to meet in the last week of August if the Bills are to be referred to Select Committees. They will take plenty of time to examine the Bills, take evidence and then finalize the Bills. I, therefore, suggest that we might meet again in the third or the fourth week of September. This will give sufficient time for the Select Committees to examine the Bills. Of course, this could be settled later.”

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition proceed on the basis that the entire House is committed to sending the Bills

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[Sri V. Balakrishnan]

to the Select Committees. I wonder whether they are not aware of the notices of amendments for circulation of the Bills to elicit public opinion."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I am very well aware of them. Taking all these into consideration, two days are allotted for the business connected with the Bills."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, will the Hon. the Leader of the House tell us if any day has been allotted for non-official business? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Not at present, Sir."

VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE
YEAR 1952-53—cont.

(2) DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT—cont.

*SRI O. A. NANJAPPA :—" கனம் உபதலைவர் அவர்களே, வணக்கம் இன்றைய தினம் பட்ஜெட்டில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நல உரிமைக்காக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் கிராண்டு தொகையை நான் முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் 74 லட்சம் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களையும் நான் முழுமனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். சிலர் சொன்னார்கள், தமிழ் தெரியாத ஒருவரை ஹரிஜன மந்திரியாக நியமித்திருப்பதால் மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது என்றும் அதை ஒரு விதத்தில் வெறுக்கத்தக்க விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது என்றும் அபிப்பிராயப்பட்டார்கள். அது சம்பந்தமான எந்த அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் நான் ஏற்கவே இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களே வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் வந்ததும் முதலிலேயே எடுத்த ஆரம்பத்திலேயே பெரிய மாறுதலை உண்டாக்கி இருக்கிறார் என்பதை நாம் நன்கு அறிவோம். கூடந்த மந்திரி சபையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதைத் தவிர ஒரு கோடியே இருபத்தைந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் இன்றும் அநேகம் திட்டங்களை கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த திட்டங்களைக்கொண்டு வந்திருந்தும் கூட சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் நல்ல முறையில் பயன்பாடாமலிருக்கின்றன. உதாரணமாக ஆலயப் பிரவேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். இந்த ஆலயப்பிரவேச சட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் அமுல் நடத்த கவரண்டெண்டு அதிகாரிகளும் மற்றும் பெரியார்கள் களும் உதவுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் உதவியும் பொது ஜனங்களுடைய மனப்பான்மை மறவில்லை. அதாவது ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களுடைய மனப்பான்மை மாறவில்லை. நாம் கோவில்களை திறந்தோமே தவிர அவர்களுடைய மனக்கோவிலை திறக்கவில்லை. ஆகவே ஜனங்களை சட்டத்தினால்தான் மால் அனுபவத்தில் மாற்றவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஹரிஜனங்களிடையே பிளவு இல்லாமல் இருக்கவே நமது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கனம் ஹரிஜன மந்திரி வேறு ஜாதியாராக அவர்களை நியமித்திருக்கிறார். அவருக்குத் தமிழ் தெரியாது. அவர் தெலுங்கார். நாம் சொல்வது அவருக்குத் தெரியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நாம் தமிழில் சொல்வதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ள அவர் பிரயாசப்படுவதின்போல் நமக்கு அவர் நன்மை செய்ய நல்ல சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுகிறது. முன்காலத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கே இந்த மந்திரி பதவியை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவந்தது. இப்பொழுதும் அவ்விதமே கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் ஒரு நோயாளிக்கு மற்றொரு நோயாளி மருந்து கொடுப்பது போலிருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜன் ஒருவரை மந்திரியாக நியமித்தால் கல்வி பொருளாதாரத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடையவிலையே என்றால் அவர்கள் பழைய பல்லவியைத்தான் பாடிவருவார்கள். ஆனால் இப்

[23rd July 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 6 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, held on 23rd July 1952, page 14 supra.]

*Harijan Welfare—Provision of house-sites to Harijans—
Particulars.*

Year.	Total number of house-sites acquired and granted to Harijans.	Total amount spent for the acquisition of house-sites.
		RS.
1946-47 ..	444	18,652
1947-48 ..	626	40,456
1948-49 ..	497	32,571
1949-50 ..	576	30,854
1950-51 ..	3,500	2,35,716

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

23rd July 1952]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 7 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, held on 23rd July 1952, pages 15 supra.]

Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure (on the Revenue Account) in the districts of the Madras State during 1948-49.

MADRAS STATE.

I. REVENUE (1948-49).

(In lakhs of rupees).

Districts.	Land Revenue including portion due to irrigation.	Excise.	Stamps.	Registration.	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Telugu Districts—					
(1) Visakhapatnam ..	16.12	53.13	25.32	2.91	7.17
(2) East Godavari ..	56.43	42.35	30.68	3.43	5.22
(3) West Godavari ..	50.87	30.70	29.82	3.41	4.44
(4) Krishna	47.88	31.21	37.71	4.05	7.96
(5) Guntur	78.52	2.53	45.53	4.69	8.21
(6) Nellore	25.84	1.26	11.82	1.45	4.13
(7) Cuddapah	12.90	0.69	6.69	0.87	4.00
(8) Anantapur	12.25	0.30	7.87	1.05	2.96
(9) Bellary (three taluks) *.	7.40	0.06	2.93	0.35	1.36
(10) Kurnool	16.45	0.39	8.81	1.09	2.67
(11) Chittoor	4.31	0.65	9.44	1.41	4.78
Total A ..	3,31.97	1,63.92	2,16.62	24.71	52.90
B. Other Districts—					
(12) Bellary (six taluks) †	14.80	0.12	5.86	0.70	2.71
(13) North Arcot	14.19	0.95	22.86	3.23	8.97
(14) Chingleput	13.04	30.26	12.43	2.49	4.34
(15) South Arcot	32.94	39.95	23.73	3.47	3.92
(16) Tanjore	91.29	1.33	34.80	4.73	4.52
(17) Tiruchirappalli ..	34.91	1.02	27.06	3.69	8.10
(18) Madurai	32.34	1.20	34.76	4.43	13.48
(19) Ramnathanapuram ..	5.35	13.73	20.45	3.39	4.50
(20) Tirunelveli	33.43	26.19	26.92	4.57	7.88
(21) Coimbatore	31.63	1.61	38.22	4.81	15.91
(22) Nilgiris	2.29	1.01	4.45	0.35	6.40
(23) Salem	26.66	1.64	26.33	4.09	9.67
(24) South Kanara	44.25	0.38	13.85	2.04	6.81
(25) Malabar	52.68	1.86	32.14	7.19	16.36
(26) Madras City	7.02	81.97	62.07	13.76	30.98
Total B ..	4,36.82	2,03.22	3,80.93	62.94	1,44.55
C. Grand total (A plus B) ..	7,68.79	3,66.54	6,03.55 (gross)	87.65	1,97.45

* Figures given are one-third of the district figures.

† Figures given are two-thirds of the district figures.

[23rd July 1952]

MADRAS STATE—cont.

I. REVENUE (1948-49)—cont.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Districts.	General Sales Tax.	Other taxes and duties (Entertainments tax, Betting tax, etc.)	Other Direct Receipts (Education, Medical, Adminis- tration of Justice, etc.)	Total.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Telugu districts—				
(1) Visakhapatnam	44.59	4.15	10.75	1,64.19
(2) East Godavari	36.60	5.46	10.36	1,90.53
(3) West Godavari	29.09	4.38	6.22	1,58.93
(4) Krishna	39.88	6.63	6.81	1,82.13
(5) Guntur	41.00	5.45	11.22	1,97.15
(6) Nellore	15.43	2.01	5.96	67.90
(7) Cuddapah	15.43	1.30	7.17	49.05
(8) Ananthapur	15.03	2.86	9.18	51.50
(9) Bellary (three taluks)*	8.42	1.12	2.70	24.34
(10) Kurnool	20.40	1.07	8.35	60.09
(11) Chittoor	15.86	2.91	9.35	48.71
Total A	2,91.73	35.20	88.07	11,94.52
B. Other districts—				
(12) Bellary (six taluks)†	16.84	2.24	5.41	48.68
(13) North Arcot	42.94	5.54	10.73	1,09.41
(14) Chingleput	22.71	5.71	11.23	1,02.21
(15) South Arcot	28.57	4.40	9.05	1,46.03
(16) Tanjore	51.66	5.53	12.28	2,06.14
(17) Tiruchirappalli	44.01	5.90	8.67	1,33.36
(18) Madurai	80.86	14.13	2.93	1,84.13
(19) Ramnaanathapuram	47.90	3.53	7.11	1,05.96
(20) Tirunelveli	60.22	3.61	9.40	1,72.22
(21) Coimbatore	1,13.05	0.52	33.61	2,38.32
(22) Nilgiris		16.11	4.13	34.74
(23) Salem	46.36	6.67	11.11	1,32.53
(24) South Kanara	35.43	3.94	11.91	1,18.61
(25) Malabar	1,09.84	10.64	23.47	2,54.18
(26) Madras City	3,20.89	84.69	1,29.81‡	7,32.19
Total B	10,21.28	1,72.12	2,90.85	27,18.71
C. Grand total (A plus B)	13,03.01	2,07.32§	3,78.92	39,13.23

* Figures given are one-third of the district figures.

† Figures given are two-thirds of the district figures.

‡ Includes Madras Bus Service gross receipts Rs. 90 lakhs.

§ Excludes tobacco tax compensation.

(NOTE.—Excludes Public Works Department, Forest and Electricity Department—Receipts.)

23rd July 1952]

MADRAS STATE.

I. REVENUE (1948-49)—*cont.*

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	A. Telugu districts excluding six Kannada taluks of Bellary district.	B. Other districts including Madras City and six Kannada taluks in Bellary district.	C. Total.
(1) Direct receipts as shown on the previous page (including excise receipts).	11,94.52	27,18.71	39,13.23
(2) Add—Forest and Public Works Department Receipts (including Electricity Department).	17.73	1,93.12	2,10.85
(3) Share of Central Government's compensation in lieu of Provincial tax on tobacco.	7.70	14.30	22.00
(4) Share of income-tax proceeds. (On population basis*.)	3,07.41	5,34.81	8,42.22†
(5) Share of Central Grant for the year for Post-War Reconstruction and Grow More Food Schemes (Mainly on population basis*.)	1,13.15	1,96.85	3,10.00
(6) Share of interest on Cash Balance investment. (On population basis*.)	25.52	44.39	69.91
(7) Share of other common adjustments (On a population basis*.)	— 15.66	— 27.25	— 42.91
(8) Total Revenue including Excise Receipts.	16,50.37	31,71.93	53,25.30
(9) Total Revenue excluding Excise Receipts.	14,37.05	34,71.71	49,58.76

* Population of Telugu areas *excluding* six Kannada taluks in Bellary district—36.5 per cent.

Population of other areas *including* six Kannada taluks in Bellary district—63.5 per cent.

† Includes Rs. 90 lakhs received in arrear as part payment for the pre-partition period in 1947-48.

[23rd July 1952]

MADRAS STATE.

II. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (1948—49).

(In lakhs of rupees.)

District.	General Adminis- tration.	Adminis- tration of Justice.	Jails and convict settlements.	Police.	Education.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Telugu Districts—					
(1) Visakhapatnam	33.50	6.32	3.67	28.14	48.46
(2) East Godavari	21.84	5.54	5.76	16.89	40.64
(3) West Godavari	18.44	4.51	0.54	16.62	33.83
(4) Krishna	19.14	5.37	1.50	20.75	28.89
(5) Guntur	25.11	6.97	1.15	20.06	46.25
(6) Nellore	20.64	3.93	0.76	16.23	21.44
(7) Cuddapah	17.48	2.75	0.75	12.55	16.76
(8) Anantapur	17.48	2.71	0.41	15.61	19.68
(9) Bellary (three taluks)* ..	5.65	0.91	2.97	6.27	3.78
(10) Kurnool	20.58	3.29	0.56	14.97	22.22
(11) Chittoor	19.03	3.40	0.70	16.95	21.01
Total—A	2,18.59	45.70	18.77	1,85.04	3,02.96
B. Other Districts—					
(12) Bellary (six taluks) † ..	11.30	1.82	5.94	12.55	7.55
(13) North Arcot	24.41	5.46	15.07	27.43	34.58
(14) Ghingleput	22.15	4.04	2.86	34.30	27.63
(15) South Arcot	27.37	5.55	4.24	14.82	33.86
(16) Tanjore	32.87	9.01	2.69	19.51	33.83
(17) Tiruchirappalli	21.75	5.48	5.80	29.11	25.17
(18) Madurai	21.02	7.05	3.94	29.84	29.54
(19) Ramanathapuram	17.96	6.27	0.98	20.49	26.96
(20) Tirunelveli	21.64	5.66	3.34	19.37	54.45
(21) Coimbatore	25.07	6.75	17.06	27.07	31.19
(22) Nilgiris	4.81	0.80	0.10	5.52	6.38
(23) Salem	25.75	5.19	5.99	20.90	22.51
(24) South Kanara	17.23	4.72	0.65	9.82	37.06
(25) Malabar	24.16	11.96	5.94	44.66	1,29.13
(26) Madras City	67.30	24.57	16.71	1,51.57	87.13
Total—B.	3,64.79	1,04.33	91.31	4,66.96	5,86.97
* C. Grand Total (A plus B) ..	5,83.63	1,50.03	1,10.08	6,52.00	8,89.93

* The figures given are one-third of the district figures.

† The figures given are two-thirds of the district figures.

23rd July 1952]

MADRAS STATE—cont.

II. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (1948-49)—cont.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

District.	Medical and Public Health.	Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation and Industries.	Other items of expendi- ture.	Total columns (1) to (9)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Telugu Districts—				
(1) Visakhapatnam	29.61	15.75	45.69	2,11.14
(2) East Godavari	11.82	12.30	51.03	1,65.82
(3) West Godavari	5.64	6.05	32.22	1,17.85
(4) Krishna	6.56	6.24	39.99	1,28.44
(5) Guntur	10.52	13.01	37.44	1,60.51
(6) Nellore	6.03	6.28	23.87	99.18
(7) Cuddappah	5.66	5.00	18.63	79.58
(8) Anantapur	3.27	2.47	7.60	32.92
(9) Bellary (three taluks) *	4.46	4.28	22.86	87.49
(10) Kurnool	3.76	5.03	21.01	91.42
(11) Chittoor	5.05	4.84	20.55	91.53
Total—A.	92.38	81.25	3,20.89	12,65.88
B. Other Districts—				
(12) Bellary (six taluks) †	6.54	4.95	15.18	65.83
(13) North Arcot	10.83	7.70	41.93	1,67.41
(14) Chingleput	22.94	6.00	35.37	1,55.29
(15) South Arcot	5.03	8.93	41.18	1,40.98
(16) Tanjore	13.11	12.33	59.35	1,82.70
(17) Tiruchirappalli	8.05	4.71	42.31	1,42.38
(18) Madurai	15.16	7.07	57.10	1,70.72
(19) Ramanathapuram	5.14	5.70	31.73	1,15.23
(20) Tirunelveli	4.59	11.15	41.27	1,61.47
(21) Coimbatore	13.37	38.03	65.51	2,24.05
(22) Nilgiris	6.58	4.29	16.09	44.57
(23) Salem	8.49	9.53	36.17	1,34.53
(24) South Kanara	5.48	7.67	28.60	1,11.23
(25) Malabar	19.58	21.84	68.19	3,25.46
(26) Madras City	1,29.84	1,09.33	12,79.25§	18,65.70
Total—B.	2,74.73	2,59.23	18,59.23	40,07.55
C—Grand Total (A plus B)	3,67.11	3,40.48	21,80.12	52,73.43

* The figures given are one-third of the district figures.

† The figures given are two-thirds of the district figures.

‡ Excludes expenditure relating to the works of Public Works, Forests and Electricity Departments.

§ Includes working expenses of the Madras City Bus Service (Rs. 76 lakhs) and transfer adjustments common to the whole Province, which are allocated separately below.

|| Excludes Rs. 51 lakhs transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

[23rd July 1952]

MADRAS STATE—cont.

II. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	A. Telugu districts excluding six Kannada taluks in the Bellary district.	B. Other Districts including Madras City and six Kannada taluks in the Bellary district.	C. Total.
(1) Expenditure as shown on the previous page.	12,65.88	40,07.55	52,73.43
(2) Adjustment on account of share of allocable items included in the figures for Madras City—			
(a) Forest and Public Works Departments including Electricity Department (5,67.96).	2,21.91		
(b) Debt Charges (1,70.43)	52.00		
(c) Presidency payments excluding local transactions (3,14.00).	1,14.61		
(d) Miscellaneous items (2,01.76)	73.64		
(e) Net outlay on State Trading Schemes—		—4,40.25	
(i) Grain Supply Schemes—			
Gross Expenditure	4,67.77		
Deduct—Central Government's special bonus for procurement. —2,10.42			
Net	2,57.35		
(ii) Other Schemes (— 60.02)	—21.91		
Total, Item (2)	4,40.25	— 4,40.25	..
(3) Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	17,06.13	35,67.30	52,73.43
(4) Total Revenue excluding Excise as in			
Statement I	14,87.05	34,71.71	49,58.76
(5) Deficit (—)	— 2,19.08.	— 95.59	—3,14.67 *

NOTE.—The allocation in item (2) is only approximate. The allocation has been made on the basis of population (36.5 per cent for the Telugu Areas and 63.5 per cent for the other areas including six Kannada taluks in the Bellary District) for items (2) (c), (d) and (e) (ii). No debit has been made to the Telugu areas under item (2) (e) (i). Net outlay on State Trading Schemes (Grain Supply Schemes) as these areas are generally Surplus in the matter of foodgrains.

* According to the actuals of 1948-49, as now available, there was a surplus of about Rs. 51 lakhs in the Province as a whole but this was arrived at after including Excise Receipts of Rs. 3,66.54 lakhs. Excluding Excise Receipts, the net result would have been a deficit of about Rs. 3,15 lakhs as shown here.